TACPPU

The Life Record

Le bilande Record

Le 131 = 134 (LU)

Avant-propos

Qu'a-t-il bien pu arriver au libéralisme en 1996?

Par Bill Bruneau

DOUR LA PLUPART D'ENTRE NOUS, NOS années du baccalauréar sont empreintes de romantisme. Dans mon cas, je me rappelle non sans émotion des moments forts de mon passage à l'Université de la Saskatchewan; une admirable introduction à l'histoire, la logique enseignée par un maître hilarant et distrait, la litrétature américaine dispensée par quelqu'un qui avait également fait carrière en politique provinciale, et les merwelleux partys d'étudiants.

Je me souviens aussi de la visite de politiciens notables, notamment Lester B. Pearson, à l'automne 1963. Nous étions rassemblés dans une salle de l'édifice Memorial Umon pour écouter le Pearson des meilleures années: Le pays était un exemple de civilité. Une société ne pouvait être civile et bienveillante que si les forces brutes des capitaux et des inrérêts étrangers étaient contenues. Pour Pearson, les universités étaient un microcosme de sa vision du pays pour l'avenir.

II a patlé avec fierté de son appui à l'enseignement et à la techerche en sciences humaines et sociales. Il a louangé les énormes avantages, socio-économiques, directs et indirects d'un enseignement supérieur largement accessible et financé par les deniers publics. Il a reconnu que l'autonomie de l'université était une condition indispensable. Il a vanté l'essor économique régional et la répartition du revenu. Dans un moment

d'exaltation, nous avons cru qu'il allait défendre l'assurance-maladie mais, il s'est arrêté à temps. (L'implantation de l'assurance-maladie devair attendre quelques années encore.)

Pearson a signalé que les Libéraux avaient fair du chemin depuis le «gouvernement négatif» de Mackenzie King qui estimait alors que l'État devair s'ingérer dans les affaires sociales seulement lorsque la situation allait très mal, notamment pendant la Crise.

Toutefois, même Mackenzie King a été progressisre á sa façon en créant, à la fin de la seconde Guerre mondiale, les pensions de vieillesse, un programme fédéral d'aide aux services de santé et sociaux ainsi qu'une aide nationale pour la recherche et le développement. C'est à Louis St-Laurent qu'est revenue la responsabilité de mettre en pratique ces programmes, d'une part selon les recommandations de la Commission Massey, et d'autre part pour répondre aux immenses transformarions subies par la société et l'économie canadiennes.

Ce qui est extraordinaire, c'est que tous ces chambardements sont survenus alors que le Canada était un pays pauvre. En effet, on a réagi à la Crise pendant que les revenus fondaient à vue d'oeil. On avait gagné la guerre mais le trésor public était presque à sec. Les anciens combattants ont pris le chemin des universités, alors en pleine ébullition. Les régimes de pension ont été implantés. Les Canadiens gagnaient cependant de

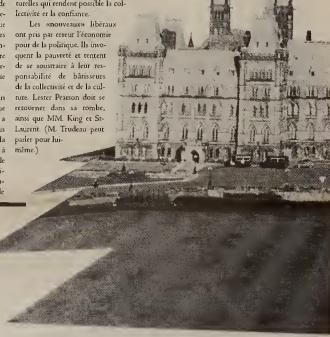
modestes salaires er avaient peu d'espoir de les voir majorés.

Jusque vers le milieu des années 1950, les fermiets de mon village des prairies n'avaient presque pas de revenu disponible. Parce qu'il existair un réseau d'écoles et d'universités, de plus en plus accessibles à leurs enfants, les fermiers ont pris des risques et ont envoyé leurs rejetons à l'université.

Comme il est étrange aujourd'hui de penser à la créativité de ces libéraux. Qu'a-t-il bien pu arriver au libéralisme? En 1996, le discours des libéraux est poncrué des mots compressions, efficacité et renouveau économique. Le mor collectivité est absent de leur vocabulaire, tout comme ces institutions culturelles qui rendent possible la collectivité er la confiance.

Les gouvernements, évidemment, peuvent changer d'idée. Ils peuvent rétablir le financement. Ils peuvent bâtir au lieu de réduire les crédits. Des signes révêlent que le présent gouvernement commence à penser à ces choses. En agissant ainsi, il revient au premier et au vrai «bilan des libéraux», Nous allons continuer à les surveiller et à attendre les résultats.

(Bill Bruneau est président de l'ACPPU.)



Introduction

What the Heck Has Happened to Liberalism?

By Bill Bruneau

OST OF US ROMANTICIZE OUR UNdergraduate days. For me, the memories are of excitements at the University of Saskatchewan — a compelling introduction to history. logic taught by a hilariously absentinged instructor. American literature given by someone who had made a separate career in provincial politics, and great parties.

And visits by high political figures—among them Lester B. Pearson. He came to the Memorial Union Building in the fall of 1963 to give us vintage Pearson: The nation was an example of civility at work. A civil and kindly society was possible only if the taw forces of capital and foreign interest were held in check. For Pearson, universities were m mmiature what he hoped the whole nation would finally become.

Pearson proudly spoke of his support for teaching and research in the humanities and social sciences. He extolled the huge benefits — social and economic, direct and indirect — of widely accessible, publicly funded higher education. He recognized that university autonomy was a sine qua non. He bragged about regional economic development and income redistribution. For one dement and income redistribution. For one de-

lirious moment we thought he was going to argue for medicare, bur he caught himself in time (National medicare had to wair a couple of years).

Pearson noted that Liberals had come a fair way since Mackenzie King's "negative government" — the belief that the state should intervene in society only when something had gone seriously wrong, as, for example, the Great Depression.

But even Mackenzie King turned out to be something of an activist, and by the end of World War II would bring in old-age pensions, federal assistance for health and social services, and national assistance in research and development. It was for Louis St. Laurent to put all this more fully into practice, partly on the advice of the Massey Commission and partly in response to huge changes in Canadian society and economy.

The extraordinary thing was that it all happened while Canada was poor. The response to the Depression came when incomes were falling rapidly. The war was won on a nearly-empty treasury. The vets came back to burgeoning universities, and pensions came in, all when Canadians had only the most modest of incomes, and little hope of better.

In my prairie village, farmets had virtually no disposable income until the mid-1950s. But because there was a network of schools and universities, increasingly accessible to their children, these people took chances, and sent their kids off to "the U"

How odd it is in this year 1996 to think of those creative Liberals. What the heck has happened to Liberalism? The Liberals' talk is now of cuts, efficiencies and economic renewal — bur not of community, or those cultural institutions that make community and confidence possible in the first place.

The "new" Liberals have mistaken economics for politics. The Liberals plead poverty and seek to escape responsibility as builders of community and culture. Lester Pearson must be whirling in his grave, not ro mention Messrs King and St. Laurent (Mr. Trudeau can speak for himself).

But of course, governments can change their minds. They can restore funding. They can build rather than cut. There are signs this government is beginning to think of these very things. And in doing so they return to the first, and the true "Liberal Record." We'll be watching and waiting.

(Bill Bruneau is President of CAUT.)

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President/Président: Bill Bruneau Executive Director/Directeur général: Donald C. Savage

Associate Executive Director/ Directeur général associé: Gordon Piché Managing Editor/Rédactrice en chef: Liza Duhaime

Editorial Assistant/Adjointe à la rédaction: Louise D'Anjou

Advertising and Circulation/Publicité et diffusion: Stella Mazzarolo

Translation/Traduction: Louise Caron Graphic Design/Graphisme: Kevin Albert

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The Liberal Record in 1996 Le bilan des libéraux de 1996

Jim Peterson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance stated in January 1996 that, "As expenditure cuts continue, as regrettably they must, the Committee urges upon the government the continuing need for a balanced approach to cutbacks. This means balance in both what we change and the pace of change. Cutbacks must not be so severe as to retard economic growth. They must not be made on an across-the-board basis, but be targeted so as to reflect true national priorities. It is a national priority to promote education, research, innovation, science and technology, they are essential to building our economic future."

The Liberals have been in power now for three years. It seems they still speak of the priorities of education and research. But does their record support the rhetoric? This special edition of the CAUT Bulletin examines the question.

Jim Peterson, president du Comité permanent des finances a dit en janvier 1996, «Puisque le gouvernement continuera de réduire ses dépenses — il
n'a, hèlas, pas le choix — le Comité l'exhorte à continuer de procéder aux réductions de façon équilibrée, tant dans le choix de ce qui doit changer que
dans le rythme du changement. Les réductions ne
doivent pas être draconiennes au point d'entraver
la croissance économique. Elles ne doivent pas être
universelles non plus, mais être cibiées en fonction
des véritables prioritès nationales. Promouvoir
l'éducation, la recherche, l'innovation, la science et
a technologie est une prioritè nationale, car ces
activités sont essentielles pour assurer l'avenir.»

Les libèraux sont au pouvoir depuis maintenant trois ans. L'éducation et la recherche semblent encore faire partie de leurs priorités puisqu'ils en parlent. Leur bilan, cependant, est-il à la hauteur de leur discours? Cette édition speciale du Bulletin de l'ACPPU examine la question.



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The Domino Effect — What Cuts

Federal Policies Create Crisis in University Research Funding

RECENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POLIcies have clearly precipitated a funding crisis in university research — this despite a century of commitment at Canadian universities to both basic and applied research pro-

When Arthur May was president of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, he warned that Canada was in danger of becoming a Third World country in research and development. This has not changed.

Canada is still behind most Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries in its R&D performance. Our investment in university R&D lags behind many OECD countries particularly the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands. The National Research Council began funding university research towards the end of World War I. After World War II there was a dramatic increase in the scope of university research.

The federal government recognized the importance of science in the war effort and realized the postwar economy would rely heavily on research and development as well as needing a concomitant increase in knowledge about Canadian society, its successes and its ills.

The postwar years saw the creation of the three federal research councils which have been the key engine in the development of university-based research in recent decades. The councils themselves are highly regarded around the world, and they have helped to make Canadian research internationally competitive.

Research and development was much debated during the Mulroney years. There were some important initiatives such as the crearion of the Green Plan. The Conservatives maintained the funding of the federal research councils. However, they seemed to lack a cohetent plan to guide their research policy.

The Science and Technology Review — When the Liberals came to power, they launched a full-scale review of Canada's science and technology policies. John Manley, the minister responsible for Industry Canada and Dr. Jon Gerrard, the Secretary of State for Science, Research and Development sponsored a national consultation.

CAUT welcomed this and participated ar all levels. There was then nothing but silence. Various anonymous voices within the government suggested powerful ministers were opposed to any science or research policy as were significant players in the Finance Department despite the commitments made in the Liberal Red Book.

Eventually the hand of the Cabinet was forced by the publication of the response of the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology (NABST) entitled. Healthy, Wealthy and Wise. Finally the review was published shortly after the 1996 budget.

As AUCC noted, "the strategy is designed to entice the private sector to be a more active parmer in the country's innovation system and to restructure the govern-

There is a long tradition of collaborative research between universities and federal labs. When the federal government cuts its own research programs, this frequently has immediate effects on researchers and graduate students in the universities. The \$72 million cut in the research capacity of AECL is a good example. This includes the laboratory where Bertram Brockhouse did his Nobel-prize winning research. The media have bighlighted the attacks on the Freshwater Institute and its Experimental Lakes program. The vicissitudes of the Green Plan suggests that research on the environment may suffer significantly. Uncertainty hangs over AIDS research. On the other hand, the government committed \$16.6 million over 5 years to the budget of TRIUMF at the University of British Columbia and increased the funding for the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory. Ron Irwin also announced that the cuts to university funding of

the Polar Continental Shelf Project will be restored.

ment's own scientific activities in support of this end."The overriding purpose is to encourage the transfer, commercialization and diffusion of rechnology.

In this context university research got short shrift. Both AUCC and CAUT protested. AUCC rold the government that irs strategy "falls short of the front end of its basic underlying equation. There is no doubt thar Canada needs to enhance its technology and transfer capability. However, it is shortsighted to believe that this objective can be achieved at the expense of its investments in knowledge creation."

It argued that university research is one of the principal generators of job growth in this country and it cited Eric Newell, CEO of Syncrude of Canada, who spoke at a recent AUCC meeting about the basic university research which transformed his entire industry and helped make it the viable industry it is today.

Dr. Joyce Lorimer, then president of CAUT, wrote to Dr. Gerrard expressing similar sentiments. She noted the hard work both he and Mr. Manley had put into the creation of a science and technology strategy over the objections of some of their colleagues.

She also noted that there were some postitive recent signs such as the new health services research fund, the permission to NSERC to create an investment fund, and the decision to fund proper statistics on research and development at Staristics Canada. Dr. Lorimer also nored earlier announcements which had a direct bearing on university research such as the joint program between SSHRCC, Citizenship and Immigration, and other federal departments for reseatch on immigration policy.

However, she expressed great disappointment about the treatment of the university sector in the Science and Technology Review and expressed concern about the existing and proposed federal structures relating to research.

Dr. Lorumer said there was a concern in the university community that Industry Canada was simply nor interested in university research and that no one seemed mandated to work with the universities and colleges in the same manner as the ministry works with companies in the private sector.

She also expressed reservations about the proposed structure for advice to the government announced in the review. NABST will be abolished and replaced by a new Advisory Council on Science and Technology composed of distinguished individuals from outside the government.

Unlike NABST this Council will no longer generate its own reports. It will review the departmental estimates and annual reports. It appears it will do this in secret and report directly to the Economic Development Committee of cabinet.

"We think it should be an open institu-

tion," Dr. Lorimer said. "Its agenda should be public. The papers it receives should be available, and its advice to government should be published."

She urged the government to provide a formal route into this process for the university community. She also noted that much will depend on the quality of the persons appointed to the advisory council. She urged that there be an appropriate number of representatives of the academic community and that they be both bench scientists as well as administrators.

MRC, NSERC, SSHRCC — Despite the recommendations of the Commons Finance Committee over two successive years that the funds for the granting councils be maintained, new cuts were announced in the estimates that went with the budger.

The SSHRC's grants and fellowships budget for the current fiscal year has dropped to just under 879 million — a steep decline from the \$88.7 million SSHRC has awarded for research and graduate student training in the social sciences and humanities during the preceding year (1995-96).

At NSERC, the Collaborative Project Grants (CPG) program was rerminated in October 1995, though existing grants will be honoured. The Collaborative Special Projects program has also been terminated.

The government listened to one of the MABST Report, Healthy, Wealthy and Wiss. It decided to create a \$65 million fund to investigate what works and what does not in Canada's health care system. This fund will be administered by MRC. It will invite partnerships from the provinces and the private sector.

CAUT and AUCC supported this fund in principle. CAUT considers there should be collaboration with SSHRCC on the project.

While pleased about the new fund, Dr. Friesen, the president of MRC, voiced concern that because of continuing fiscal difficulties, MRC's base budget was further reduced by three per cent for 1998-99, following the previous cuts announced in the 1995 federal budget.

Network of Centres of Excellence — The government maintained the program of 14 centres, dropping four and adding four new ones. However, the real question is whether the program will be renewed in 1998 at the same level of funding. There has been some indication that part of the funding at least might become permanent, but the dimensions of the government's support are not yet known.

Other Federal Agencies — The budget continued the artack on other federal agencies that support university research such as the National Library and the National Archives. Their budgets were cut by 8.4 per cent and 14.6 per cent.

Foreign aid was cut 14 per cent over the next three years. Between 1994-95 and 1998-99, this assistance will have decreased by 34.3 per cent. CIDA funds important operational and development work in the Third World. Higher education is a significant player in this work, and it seems likely that there will be substantial curs to programs involving the higher education community.

Research Infrastructure — All these developments indicate that there is a major crisis

The Liberal Record

to R&D Will Mean for Universities

in the funding of university research. The consequence has been an unprecedented alliance of university presidents, faculty and researchers through AUCC, CAUT and the National Consortium on this subject.

This first manifested itself in June when the stakeholders in the university research community met with Paul Martin and John Manley to outline their concerns. The consequence of that meeting was a general realization that the community had to move rapidly to come up with concrete funding suggestions to meet real problems. The time for lamentation was passed.

The prime minister then opened the door by calling a first ministers' conference in June and suggesting a second national infrastructure program.

On what, however, would infrastructure money be spent? Ptemier Romanow suggested that there should be a significant program of support for research and development. AUCC, CAUT and the National Consortium then combined to support this idea and to argue that a substantial portion (20 per cent) of any infrastructure program should be devoted to university research.

If the second infrastructure program were on the same scale as the first, this would involve \$1.2 billion. There seems to be support in the Liberal caucus where there is concern that the Liberals appear to have ignored their Red Book promises.

The three organizations are now working on a larger package of support for research which they hope to release by the end of October.

La politique fédérale en matière de recherche

DEPUIS PLUS DE CENT ANS, LES UNIversités canadiennes sont engagées dans la recherche fondamentale et appliquée. Cet engagement s'est d'abord manifesté en médecine, en sciences naturelles, en génie et en agriculture. Le Conseil national de recherches du Canada a commencé à subventionner la recherche universitaire vers la fin de la Première Guerre mondiale. Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, la recherche universitaire a pris de l'ampleur. L'effort de

guerre a permis à la science d'être reconnue par le gouvernement fédéral qui s'est rendu compte que l'économie de l'après-guerre reposerait énormément sur la recherche et le développement. Il est également devenu évait dent qu'il faudrait augmenter par le fait même les connaissances sur la société canadienne, sur ses réussites et ses faiblesses.

Les années de l'après-guerre ont été témoin de la création de trois conseils fédéraux de recherches, figures de proue de l'essor de la recherche universitaire au cours des dernières décennies. Les conseils de techerches jouissent d'ailleuts d'une grande réputation dans le monde et ils ont contribué à rendre concutrentielle sur la scène mondiale la recherche effectuée au Canada.

L'ACPPU craint que le gouvernement fédéral gaspille ces grandes réalisations au lieu de consolidet ce qui a déjà été accompli. Lorsqu'il était président du Conseil de techerches en sciences naturelles et en génie, Arthur May a mis en garde le Canada contre le danger de devenir un pays du Tiers-Monde en recherche et développement. Cette mise en garde demeute car le Canada se classe encore derrière la plupart des pays de l'OCDE du point de vue de son tendement en recherche et développement. L'investissement du Canada dans la rechetche et le développement universitaire se situe loin derrière de nombreux pays de l'OCDE, notamment les pays scandinaves et les Pays-Bas.

La recherche et le développement a suscité beaucoup de débats pendant les années où Mulroney étair au pouvoir. Des initiatives importantes ont êté mises en ocuvre, entre autres la création du Plan vert. Les Conservateurs ont maintenu le financement des conseils fédéraux de recherches. Il leur manquait toutefois un plan cohérent pour orienter leur politique en matière de recherche.

L'examen des sciences et de la technologie — À leur artivée au pouvoir, les Libéraux ort décidé d'effectuer un examen complet des politiques canadiennes en matière de science et de rechnologie. M. Manley, ministre responsable d'Industrie Canada, et le DF Gertard, secrétaire d'État aux Sciences, à la Recherche et au Développement, ont parainé une consultation nationale. L'ACPPU a accueilli favorablement cette initiative et y a

participé à tous les níveaux. On n'a plus entendu parler de rien par la suite. Selon diverses sources anonymes au sein du gouvernement, des ministres influents ainsi que d'importants joueurs du ministère des Finances se sont opposés à toute politique en matière de science et de technologic malgré les engagements pris dans le Livre rouge. Le Cabinet s'est finalement fait forcer la main à la suite de la publication de la téponse du Conseil consultatif national des sciences et le la technologie (CCNST) intitulé La santé, la ribbasse et la sagess. L'examen a été rendu public peu après le discours du budget de 1996.

Comme l'a signalé l'AUCC, la stratégie vise à forcer le secteur privé à participer plus activement au programme d'innovation et à restructurer les activités scientifiques du gouvernement à cette fin. Le but primotdial est d'encourager le transfert, la commercialisation et la diffusion de la technologie.

Dans ce contexte, la recherche universitaire a été traitée sans ménagement. L'AUCC et l'ACPPU ont protesté. L'AUCC a dit au gouvernement que sa stratégie était loin d'avoir arreint ses objectifs les plus élémentaires. L'AUCC a ajouté que le Canada avait sans l'ombre d'un doute besoin d'améliorer sa technologie et sa capacité de transfert. À son avis, c'est manquer de vision que de croire que cer objectif peur être atreint au prix de ses investissements dans la production des connaissances L'ALICC a soutenu que la recherche universitaire était l'un des principaux facteurs de création d'emplois au pays et a ciré Eric Newell, pdg de Syncrude Canada Ltd. S'adressant aux participants d'une récente réunion de l'AUCC, M. Newell a déclaré que la recherche universitaire fondamentale avait transformé toute son industrie et avait contribué à sa viabilité.

M^{me} Joyce Lorimer, alors présidente de l'ACPPU, a écrit au D^r Gertard pour lui faire part d'un message analogue. Elle lui a souligné la somme de travail que lui et M. Manley avait investi dans la création d'une stratègie en matière de science et de technologie malgré l'opposition de certains de leurs collègues. Elle a également fait état d'exemples positifs, entre autres le nouveau fonds de recherche dans les services de soins de santé, la permission accordée au CRSNG pour créer un fonds d'investissement et la décision

de financer des études statistiques pertinentes sur la recherche et le développement à Statistique Canada. Elle a également signalé des annonces faites antétieurement qui ont eu des effets directs sur la recherche universitaire, notamment le programme conjoint du CRSH, du ministère de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration et d'autres ministères fédéraux pour la recherche sur une politique d'immigration.

Elle s'est toutefois montrée très dêçue du traitement accordé au secteur universitaire dans le cadre de l'examen des sciences et de la technologie.

Elle a fait part de son inquiétude quant aux structures fédérales actuelles et celles qui sont proposées pour la recherche. Elle a ajouté que le milieu universitaire était préoccupé par le désintérêt du ministère de l'Industrie envers la recherche universitaire et par l'absence de mandataire pour travailler avec les universités et les colléges à l'instar des entreprises du secreur privé.

Elle a en outre exptimé des réserves au sujet de la structure proposée pour conseiller le gouvernement et qui a été annoncée dans le rapport de l'examen des sciences et des technologies. Le CCNST seta en effet aboli et remplacé par un nouveau conseil consultatif sur les sciences et la technologie. Il seta composé d'éminents spécialistes de l'extérieur du gouvernement. Au contraire du CCNST, ce conseil ne produira plus de rapports. Il examinera les prévisions et les tapports annuels des ministères. Il semble que ses travaux seront confidentiels et qu'il relèvera directement du Comité du Cabinet chargé du développement économique et régional.

Mi^{me} Lotumer s'est opposée à ce projet

Mine Lorimer s'est opposée à ce projet et a déclaré que le nouvel organisme devait être transparent et que son programme devait être public. Les documents qu'il reçoit devrait être disponible et les avis qu'il donne au gouvernement devraient être rendus publics.

Elle a vivement conseillé au gouvernement de prévoir un mécanisme officiel pour le milieu universitaire. Elle ajouté que la reussite du projet dépendrait beaucoup de la qualité des personnes nommées au conseil consultatif. Elle a fortement recommandé que le milieu universitaire soit suffisamment

Voir Ret D... à la page 6 🖙

The Librarian: A Database Software to Organize and Manage Your Personal Library

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Le bilan des libéraux

The Domino Effect — What Cuts

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représenté tant par des scientifiques de laboratoire que par des administrateurs.

Le CRM, le CRSH et le CRSNG --- Bien que le Comiré des finances de la Chambre des communes ait recommandé pendant deux années successives le maintien au moins des enveloppes budgétaires, de nouvelles coupes ont été annoncées dans les documents budgétaires accompagnant le budget.

Le budget des subventions et des bourses du CRSH pour l'exercice financier en cours à flécht sous les 79 millions de dollars, une baisse excessive par rapport aux 88,7 millions de dollars que le conseil octroyatent à la recherche et à la formation des étudiants de 2° et 3° cycles en sciences sociales et en sciences humaines pendant l'année précédente (1995-1996).

Au CRSNG, le programme de subventions de projets concertés a pris fin en octobre 1995. Toutefois, les subventions déjà octroyées seront respectées. Le programme de subventions à des projets collectifs spèciaux a aussi pris fin.

Le gouvernement s'est cependant rendu à l'un des arguments du rapport du CCNST, La santé, la richesse et la sagesse. Il a ainsi décide de créer un fonds de 65 millions de dollars pour effectuer des recherches sur les bons côtés et les lacunes du système de soins de sante canadien. Le CRM administrera ce fonds et invitera des partenaires des provinces et du secteur privé. L'ACPPU et l'AUCC ont appuyé en principe le projet. L'ACPPU estime qu'une collaboration avec le CRSH serait nècessaire. Heureux de cette initiative. le Dr Friesen, président du CRM, a toutefois fait part de ses préoccuparions. En raison de difficultés financières constantes, le budget de base du CRM a subi d'autres compressions de 3 p. 100 pour 1998-1999, qui font suite aux coupes antérieures annoncées dans le budget fédéral de 1995

Le réseau de centres d'excellence — Le gouvernement a conservé le programme des 14 centres, en a éliminé quatre et en a ajouté quatre autres. Cependant, il faut se demander maintenant si le programme sera renouvelé en 1998 au même niveau de financement. Il semble du moins qu'une partie du budget pourrait devenir permanent. On ne connaîr pas, toutefois, l'ampleur de l'appui du gouvernement.

D'autres programmes de recherches fedéraux Les budgets pour la techerche et pour la science d'autres organismes qui collaborent souvent avec les universirés ont ègalement subi d'importantes ponctions. Ces mesures ont une réaction en chaîne sur les professeurs et les ètudiants qui collaborent à ces programmes. Les compressions de 72 millions de dollars pour la recherche à Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée sont un bon exemple. Ces mesures comprennent le laboratoire où Bertram Brockhouse a fait ses recherches et qui lui ont valu le prix Nobel. Les médias ont beaucoup parlè des charges contre l'Institut des eaux douces et son programme des lacs expérimentaux. Les vicissitudes du Plan vert laissent entendre que la recherche sur l'environnement pourrait aussi subir le couperet. L'incertitude règne quant à la recherche sur le SIDA. D'autre part, le gouvernement a affecté 16,6 millions de dollars répartis sur cinq ans au budget de TRIUMF,



à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, et a accru le financement qu'il fournir à l'Observatoire de neutrinos de Sudbury. L'honorable Ron Irwin a en outre annoncé qu'il rétablirait les sommes retranchées du financement universitaire du projet d'étude du plateau continental polaire.

L'infrastructure de la recherche - Tous ces faits montrent que le financement de la techerche universitaire vit une crise majeure. En conséquence, dans un geste sans précédent, les recteurs, les professeurs et les chercheurs d'université, par l'intermédiaire de l'AUCC, l'ACPPU et le Consortium national, ont décidé de s'allier afin de lutter pour la même cause. La première manifestation de cetre alliance a eu lieu en juin lorsque des intervenants du milieu de la recherche universitaire ont rencontré Paul Martin et John Manley pour leur faire part de leur préoccupation. Il est ressorti de cette rencontre que le milieu de la recherche devait proposer rapidement des solutions concrètes de financement pour répondre aux vtais problèmes. Le temps des récriminations est en effet terminé. Le premier ministre a ensuite entrouvert la porte en convoquant une conférence des premiers ministres en juin et en proposant un deuxième programme national de travaux d'infrastructures. Mais dans quoi pouvait-on investir ces crédits, s'est-on demande? Le premier ministre Romanow a proposé la mise en place d'un programme important d'aide à la recherche et au développement. L'AUCC, l'ACPPU et le Consortium national ont uni leur voix pour appuyer cette idée et pour revendiquer 20 p. 100 du programme à l'intention de la recherche universitaire. Si le deuxième programme est de la même envergure que le premier, cette proportion se chiffrerait à 1,2 milliards de dollars. Au seid du caucus libéral, des députés semblent appuyer cette idée alors que l'on s'inquiète que les Libéraux n'aient pas tenu leurs promesses du livre rouge.

Les trois organismes se penchenr actuellement sur un plus gros projet de soutien de la techerche qu'ils espèrent rendte public d'ici la fin d'octobre.

Liberals Are Committed to R&D in Canada

By Jon Gerrard

As KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION Become the cornetstones of the world economy, it is imperative that Canada remain competitive in its education and research activities. In the face of the federal government's fiscal constraints, excellence in these areas can only be maintained through innovation in the research, information and knowledge sectors. The areas outlined below demonstrate the government's commitment to facilitating this innovation by encouraging creativity in research and education.

The bulk of the government's university research expenditures continue to flow through the three Granting Councils. In recognition of their critical role in supporting university research and training, the 1995-96 budgets for the Natural Sciences and

Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) totalled over \$800 million.

As for future funding for the Granting Councils, the federal government is committed to supporting its investment in university research to the greatest extent possible. It is important to note that, in the March 1996 Budget, the Councils were treated equally to other government departments and agencies with regard to the 3.5 per cent efficiency saving in 1998-99. However, in last year's Budget, the budgets of the Granting Councils were reduced by less than those of most other economic activities.

In the face of fiscal constraints, there are innovative partnerships being developed with the private sector as a means of sustaining support for researchers. The Canadian Medical Discoveries Fund is one such initiative. In addition, NSERC is involved in the creation of an investment fund to provide support for research emerging from the natural sciences and engineering.

Finally, it is worth noting that the Granting Councils have worked in conjunction with a number of government departments on such recent initiatives as the Technology Transfer Program, the Networks of Centres of Excellence and the Metropolis Project.

Initiated in March 1995, the Technology Partnership Program (TPP) is a joint venture of the three Granting Councils and Industry Canada. TPP, a new approach to get university research into the marketplace quickly, helps Canadian small- and medium-sized companies and universities rurn university technology and ideas into new and improved products, processes and services. By participating in the program, universities can do applied R&D and demonstrate the feasibility of a technology while companies are able to exploit the technology commercially and create jobs for Canadians.

The federal government announced, in July 1995, funding for four new Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE), which complement the existing 10 networks. The NCE program, which is administered by the three Granting Councils with support from Industry Canada, is an innovative approach to building partnerships among universities, industries and government for work on problems of strategic importance to Canada. The NCE program has produced significant discoveries and fostered dynamic and productive university-industry collaboration, helping to accelerate technology development and application. In 1995-96 alone, 81 patents were filed and 21 awarded, 46 licenses were granted to industry and a further 59 are under negoriation. In addition, the networks have established 27 start-up firms with over 140 employees.

Trans-Forum, an Internet-based communications and information service, links technology offices of a growing numbers of universities, colleges and research hospitals across Canada. Its purpose is to enhance technology transfer from higher education institutions to Canadian business, especially SMEs by making key information instantly accessible to technology transfer officials to improve their marketing efforts. Launched as

to R&D Will Mean for Universities

a pilot project in June 1994, it entered its second phase in January 1995. It is available in both gopher and World Wide Web (WWW), and in both official languages.

The Information Highway Advisory Council (IHAC) was established in Aptil 1994, to advance the goal of making Canada a world leader in the development and use of the information highway, and through it. create substantial economic, social and cultural advantages for all Canadians. The council's work culminated in September 1995, with the release of its Final Report, containing over 30 recommendations on a broad range of issues and concerns, including universal access and lifelong learning. In May 1996, the government released Building the Information Society: Moving Canada into the 21st Century which is both a progress report on Canada's transition to an information society and the government's response to the recommendations put forward by IHAC. The Council has been invited to continue its work until March 1997. The issue of learning and the workplace has been put before the council as follows: During the transition to a knowledge-based economy, how can Canada respond to the changes in the workplace, the situation of labour and develop a lifelong learning culture?

Elements of the Canadian information highway are being developed through the efforts of more than 200 people from 56 organizations representing Canada's research, university, business and government communities through CANARIE, the Canadian Network for the Advancement of Research, Industry and Education. CANARIE's mission is to facilitate the development of critical aspects of the communication infrastructure of a knowledge-based society and economy in Canada. As such, CANARIE contributes to Canadian competitiveness in all sectors of the economy, to wealth and job creation and to quality of life. In its support of CA-NARIE Inc., the federal government has invested \$106 million through to 1999, while the private sector will contribute over \$400 million.

Canada's SchoolNet is a set of interacrive, Internet-based educational resources and services for educators and learners from kindergarten to Grade 12. This program is designed to stimulate learning and equip Canada's youth with the information and telecommunications skills required in the global knowledge-based economy. Led by Industry Canada and supported by the provincial and territorial governments, First Nations leaders, the academic sector and industry, SchoolNet's mandate is to ensure these learning opportunities are provided to all Canadian schools, colleges, universities and libraties within three years. By establishing the framework for efficient communication, this program assists curtent and future university researchers access a wider audience, draw upon a greater number of research resources, and disseminate information effectively.

PRECARN, Pre-Competitive Advanced Research Network, as announced in January 1995, will receive \$19.4 million over five years in support of its Phase 2 programs. PRECARN Associates Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation operating as a national consortium of Canadian organiza-



tions to support long-term pre-competitive research and pre-commercial development in the field of intelligent systems, particularity advanced robotics and artificial intelligence. Its broad-based membership includes some 300 organizations from industry, universities, research centres, institutions and laboratories representing a range of economic sectors from manufacturing to utilities and mining.

This next phase will build upon the success of the first phase in creating new partnerships and working relationships among governments, industry and universities and its success in developing new intelligent systems technologies, PRECARN also manages the institute for Robotics and Intelligent Systems (IRIS), one of the federal government's Networks of Centres of Excellence. IRIS is a network of some 140 researchers working at 23 Canadian universities doing research in the same areas as PRECARN.

One NRC program that deserves special note is TRIUMF, the *Tri-University Meson Facility*, located at the University of British Columbia and operated jointly by four western universities: UBC, Simon Fraser, Victoria and Alberta. TRIUMF, Canada's largest subatomic physics laboratory and one of Canada's largest basic science research facilities is used by over 700 Canadian and foreign researchers. In June 1995, the federal government approved TRIUMF's Five-Year Plan and committed \$166.6 million for this period to allow TRIUMF to continue its internationally acclaimed research programs, as well as undertake new initiatives.

These new initiatives include the construction of a new exotic beams accelerator, which will allow Canadian and foreign researchers to undertake studies related to nuclear physics, astrophysics and nuclear medicine. In addition, TRIUMF will provide an in-kind contribution of high-technology components and services to the world's highest energy particle accelerator, under construction at the CERN laboratory in Geneva, thereby ensuring that Canadian scientists continue to participate at the leading edge in this field of research.

The activities of TRIUMF will have long-term benefits, for both Canada's scientific community and high-technology industry. In 1996, the contributions to CERN and progress on the new facility construction were on schedule. In August 1995, TRIUMF became the only facility in Canada to provide proton beam therapy for patients with ocular melanoma.

The federal government's support of basic research has also been demonstrated by its support of the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory (SNO). This Canadian-led, international project, which has participation from scientists from 5 Canadian universities, as well as universities and national laboratories in the United States and United Kingdom, will probe fundamental questions telating to nuclear physics, astrophysics, and solar fusion processes.

The government recently increased its financial commitment to the construction of SNO, which is expected to be completed by spring 1997. This increased funding brings the federal contribution to SNO to \$45 million, of a rotal construction cost of about \$76 million. The remaining funds have been provided by provincial and foreign governments, and the private sector. In addition, the project has benefited from the loan of \$300 million of heavy water from Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., and the use of the world's deepest hard-rock mine, made available to it by INCO Ltd. This project has demonstrated the benefits that can accrue to Canadian science by virtue of multi-sectoral partnerships.

The unique scientific and engineering challenges that SNO has faced in its construction phase have provided SNO scientists with the opportunity to interact extensively with the private sector. This interaction has resulted in the development of products and services that are of value not only to SNO, but also to Canadian companies.

The Communications Research Centre (CRC), an institute of Industry Canada, has been dedicated to advanced communications R&D for more than 40 years. Its key research areas include radio science and radiocommunications, broadcast technologies, satellite communications systems, network systems and microelectronic and optical rechnologies. CRC frequently collaborates with Canadian universities on a range of projects relating to its research specialities and frequently has placements for students who are in cooperative programs.

The Intelligent Manufacturing Systems Program (IMS) is a major multi-national cooperative research and development program focused on the next generation of advanced manufacturing technologies. Officially launched at the end of April 1995, the program is broad in scale and scope, encompassing all manufacturing sectors from the industrialized world. This industry-led initiative brings together the world's leading manufacturing firms, top academics and government labs to study advanced manufacturing rechnology and processes, key issues to Canada's national agenda on competitiveness.

Canada was selected to chair the International Steering Committee for the initial two years of the IO-year IMS Program, as well as be responsible for the Inter-Regional Secretariat. For 10 years, the world's leading advanced technology companies, universities and research institutions from Canada, the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia will pool their knowledge and resources in co-operative research projects to explore the frontiers of knowledge in virtually every aspect of manufacturing. Universities and academics contribute to, and benefit from, this project at an international level thereby gaining the opportunity to engage in research with industrial partners, improve the quality of training, education and transfer of knowledge and ensure that stateof-the-art information is broadly available for curricula development.

Over the past year, university participation in IMS projects has increased from only a few post-secondary institutions to over 20 universities across Canada. In addition, revenue generation has risen from \$250 million to a projected \$1 billion in 1998 from projects ranging from Sensory Inspection

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Systems to Mine Automation. There are currently 6 active projects and 14 others in the development stage.

Industry Canada assistance has been used to establish a new university program on wood processes at the University of British Columbia to examine the feasibility of commercialization of both forestry and environmental research, develop economic databases and promote high-technology opportunities through an automotive research centre. In addition, the government continues to seek new ways to encourage women to participate in science and engineering.

The National Education Initiative for the Furniture and Wood Processing Industries is a unique collaboration among Industry Canada, a group of furniture and wood processing companies and the University of British Columbia (UBC), and has resulted in a new university cutriculum and degree program. Based on the German model at the Fachhochschule Rosenheim, this new program trains students in various aspects of wood processing. Through this industry-led mitiative, graduates will be prepared to meet specific Canadian industrial wood processing needs.

After its first successful year, the program no longer relies on Industry Canada for financial support and instead has worked to become self-sufficient. UBC was awarded this program and has since secured the necessary funding, facilities and teaching staff, finalized a curriculum and has had students complete their first year. Currently, Industry Canada is examining the possibility of applying this education model to other industrial sectors in Canada.

The Institute for Chemical Science and Technology (ICST) receives support from Industry Canada and has adopted a new focus to address environmental problems under the name of Environmental Science and Technology Alliance of Canada (ESTAC). ICST/ESTAC has six corporate and 15 university members that pay annual dues. The collected revenue is used to fund research and development projects selected through a competitive process from proposals submitted by members. Projects are normally conducted at a university in collaboration with industry. As members, participating companies have first access to any resulting technology.

The Federal Economic Development Initiative in Northern Ontario, or FedNor, part of Industry Canada, sponsors several programs that benefit local universities. These include, at Lakehead University, a database of detailed information on the Northern Ontario economy, and feasibility studies examining the commercial potential of research coming from Forestry Canada's Research Centre in Sault Ste. Marie.

Another joint university-industry-government initiative is the Automotive Research and Development Centre in Windsor, Ontario. The federal government played a catalytic role in establishing this centre, the first of its kind in Canada. The University of Windsor/ Chrysler Canada Automotive Research and Development Centre will extend the university's expertise, provide cooperative job opportunities for Windsor students and pursue

The release of the federal science and technology (S&T) Strategy, Science and Technology for the New Century — A Federal Strategy, was an important milestone in Canadian science and technology. Building on the Red Book's recognition of S&T as a key driving force of economic and social well-being, the strategy charts a course for federal S&T based on scientific excellence, relevance to Canadian needs and maximum value for our

The strategy sets out a key challenge building a strong Canadian innovation system. In this regard, the strategy focuses on building partnerships and linkages. The costs of performing excellent science have escalated to the extent that, as a nation, we must pool our resources to be able to remain at the leading edge. Governments can no longer afford to do this alone. Neither can they afford to fund every opportunity to do excellent science. The strategy provides guidance to federal departments and agencies in seeking out partners, opening their facilities to the scientific and industrial communities, and transferring technology to those who can make the best use of it to benefit Canadians. In conjunction with the release of the strategy, nine science-based departments and agencies released Action Plans outlining how they would be translating this guidance into con-

In embarking on this course, a new structure for the governance of S&T has been put in place. A committee of Cabinet

niche research in new automotive product funding. Budget cutbacks affect all departments and in turn force difficult choices to be made between excellent alternatives. Once again, university research has been more fortunate than most areas, with spending reductions lower than other S&T activities and significantly lower than cuts to non-science

Science Beats Basketball if Infrastructure II Hits the Road

By Giles Gherson

HE WORD "INFRASTRUCTURE" SURE doesn't have much of a ring to it, but these days it is spicing the conversations and speeches of politicians in the nation's capital as harried bureaucrats scramble to come up with a low-budget make-work program that could be unveiled next summer

Hard to believe that in today's Department of Finance-dominated Ottawa, talk of a successor to the multi-billion-dollar 1994 infrastructure program is going anywhere? You'd be right to wonder. With low interest rates already expected to spark an upsurge in jobs and growth over the next 12 months, the idea of financing thousands more temporary construction jobs at a cost of \$60,000 a pop (which was the case with the last infrastructure program) seems absurd.

Except, the top supporter of more infrastructure is the prime minister himself, Jean Chretien. The way the PM sees it, there's Infrastructure II up and running by summer. First, lower interest rates and faster prowth than expected this year will mean Finance Minister Paul Martin has lower debt-service charges to pay out even as higher revenues flow in. Thus will Martin handily beat his deficit target, putting him on a faster track to a balanced budget. To the PM and many in his caucus, "smaller deficit" translates into

The second fillip for the PM is the unexpected degree of enthusiasm for a new national infrastructure program shown by the premiers at their annual conclave in Jasper last month. Basically, what has univetsal appeal among them is a free federal topup to help finance highways, roads, sewers, side-walk upgrades and even high-tech installations - most of which are going ahead

And so it was that Tuesday, the deputy federal finance minister found himself meeting with his provincial counterparts to discuss the possible conditions and features of a possible Infrastructure II program. Early next month, the finance ministers will take up the issue. The premiers talked about getting agreement by April, with shovels in the ground next summer, and that's the timetable.

So far, the federal government (tead: the departments of Finance, Treasury Board and Industry) is saying that if there has to be a program, it should come with a far lower federal price tag (possibly under \$1 billion over three years, instead of \$2 billion). In addition, the feds want to shut down any notion floated by some provinces that they might fund projects on a 50-50 basis, instead of one-third federal, onethird provincial and one-third municipal. There will also be a desire to put in place a better procedure for ensuring that projects qualifying for financing are truly incremental - in other words, they simply would not get done without Infrastructure II support

The federal government is also likely to insist on a more disciplined focus this time out. Soft infrastructure projects like basketball courts, community centres or arena skyboxes will be ver boten. Strategic projects that carry a bigger bang for the buck in contributing to stronger regional economic growth

will be the priority.

The phrase of choice being bandied about is "infrastructure for the 21st century." Under this rubric, the federal government may even ask the provinces to rope off a portion of any new program - maybe 20 per cent - exclusively for science-and-technology-enhancing infrastructute, from updating university research labs to financing research into state-of-the-att cold weather construction techniques.

One final condition: private-sector participation. There is a growing belief that any future government infrastructure ptogram ought to encourage the widest possible participation by private-sector investors. Highways, bridges and water systems can all be developed with private financing, paid back by user charges and tolls.

These details could make the difference between a bad infrastructure program and a not-so-bad one...if they are more than window dressing.

The survey suggests that Canadians want their governments ruthlessly focused on those few things that are really important to them. In addition to health care the holy grail of public spending - they place great stock in an active government involvement in education and training. The report hints that Ottawa is making a mistake in getting out of the training field in favour of the provinces. "The amount of emphasis that people place in the area of education and training cannot be overstated. It is seen both as a place where government can be effective and where it has an obligation to provide a service."

> Globe and Mail "National Poll Put Low Priority on Job Creation," August 10, 1996

will be examining our overall S&T performance and making recommendations on priorities. The new Advisory Council on Science and Technology (ACST), announced July 5, 1996, will provide the Prime Minister, Cabinet and the government with strategic advice on S&T issues. The advisory council is made up of 12 eminent Canadians and includes prominent representation from the university research community, including Nobel laureate Dr. Michael Smith. The government is also strengthening the external advice it receives on science and technology at both the departmental and government-

Recent years have been difficult for government and those depending on public nothing like a good old-fashioned government building spree to rally old-time Liberals (particularly the rural caucus) and demonstrate an activist government ministering to the unemployed. The Liberal mandate began with an infrastructure program — courtesy of the campaign red book - and, by golly, it will end with one.

For close to a year, the PM has been coaxing his ministers for imaginative suggestions about a new infrastructure program. In classic Yes, Minister style, these entreaties spawned waves of interdepartmental meetings and reports but little else. The conventional wisdom: nothing will happen.

Wrong. Two developments have lately surfaced to buttress the PM's zeal to get

The Liberal Record

to R&D Will Mean for Universities

AIDS Research in Limbo as Liberals Shilly-shally

By Keith Haysom

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT'S DECIgy on AIDS — along with its indecision about how else to tackle the disease — has clearly placed AIDS research in jeopardy in this country.

The Liberals in Power — As official opposition, the Liberal Party was consistently critical of the Conservative's record on funding AIDS research. On Apr. 2, 1990, David Dingwall complained about the government's extensive delay in announcing a national AIDS straregy, urging "the minister [for Health and Welfare] and the prime minister to take their responsibilities seriously and move forward with a national AIDS strategy immediately."

The Conservatives launched the National Strategy two and a half months later, but Dingwall found the initiative itself to be unsatisfactory and inadequate, calling it a "tremendous disappointment" and "only a reshuffling of old money."

The Liberal government has not, however, fully lived up to the demands it made as official opposition. For one thing, the Liberals never raised the strategy's annual budget from the \$42 million that their Conservative predecessors had pegged it at. And more importantly, the Liberals have decided against renewing the National Strategy's second phase beyond its Mar. 31, 1998 sunset date.

The absence of any clear indication by the Liberal government of what will happen to AIDS research and education in this country beyond 1998 has greatly angered and frustrated many AIDS activists and researchers. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's decision not ro make an appearance at this year's International Conference on AIDS, held in Vancouver, just added insult to injury, and left Health Minister David Dingwall to face the AIDS community's anger.

Dingwall has, for his part, made it clear he is "not comfortable" with cabinet's decision to eliminate the National Strategy and has stressed that this decision was made during Diane Marleau's renure as health Minister. He also wrote to the prime minister in May urging him to attend the Vancouver conference. He pointed out to Jean Chrétien that "If you choose not to attend, Canadians and tepresentatives from other countries will still receive a signal, but it will be a signal that Canada is less than committed to fighting this disease."

At the outset, medical research into Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was initially funded by pre-existing programs, but it soon became clear that the seriousness and lack of scientific knowledge of the disease tequired a more focused approach.

In 1986, the Department of Health and Welfare announced its first five-year plan to support activities dealing with AIDS in Canada, allocating \$39 million to the effort. Funding was increased by \$129 million in 1988, and then again by \$3.8 million in 1989.



The National Strategy on AIDS — In June of 1990, Health and Welfare unveiled its National Strategy on AIDS. Though the strategy provided no new funds, it sought to bring the plethota of separate research projects together and open the lines of communication between the various departments in which they operated.

Though led by Health Canada, the strategy was a "collaborative effort involving different levels of government, voluntary and professional non-governmental associations, the academic and private sectors, and the AIDS community."

The strategy was broken into five major components: education and prevention, biomedical research, program coordination and collaboration, support to NGO's and care, treatment and support.

Biomedical research received the lion's shate of the funding with money allocated to various government departments bur predominantly to Health and Welfare. Of those funds distributed by Health Canada, most were divided among two major research agencies, the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP). The vast majority of this extra-mural research rakes place in Canada's universities.

The MRC has funded 4I projects since 1990. Of these, 35 have been based in Canada's universities. During the National Strategy's first three-year phase, these projects garnered \$5.1 million in federal funding. As the more significant contributor to extra-mural AIDS research, the NHRDP has

funded a rotal of 263 university-based AIDS research projects since 1986, 115 of which are still receiving funds.

Between 1986 and 1989 (prior to the initiation of the National AIDS Strategy), the NHRDP provided \$10.6 million for university-based AIDS research, and \$5.5 million between 1990 and 1992 (the first four years of the strategy).

As these figures illustrate, the advent of the National Strategy on AIDS was, at least in its first phase, essentially an administrative reform that actually saw a significant reduction, rather than increase, in the amount of funds the NHRDP made available to university researchers.

The administrative re-organization involved in the advent of the National Strategy was, however, of considerable benefit. In a paper delivered at the recent International Conference on AIDS in Vancouver, Leo Lehtiniemi of Health Canada indicated that the preparation of an evaluative framework involved in creating the strategy "helped managers and clients clarify and focus the objectives of programs, and identify what information was needed to demonstrate the results."

In any case, when the Conservative government renewed the strategy in March 1993, it added more funds, augmenting Health and Welfare's core funding with new, strategy-based monies. Phase two of the strategy, due to end in 1998, increased overall funding for AIDS research and education by roughly 10 per cent (from \$37.3 million a year over three years to \$42.2 million a year

over five years) and funding for AIDS research by roughly 25 per cent (from \$14.1 million to \$17.8 million a year).

University AIDS researchers funded by the NHRDP have nevertheless benefited from the new influx of funds. Canadian universities received \$10.3 million in funding for AIDS research within the first three years (1993-1995) of the current five-year plan alone.

To pur this figure in perspective, while pre-strategy NHRDP university-based AIDS research monies averaged \$2.6 million annually, dropping 30 per cent to an average \$1.8 million annually during the strategy's first phase, the first three years of the cutrent plan have provided an average of \$3.4 million in NHRDP spending on university-based AIDS research, up 46 per cent from 1990-1992 spending levels. At least \$4.6 million of funding has been guaranteed for university researchers in 1996/97, while \$2.7 million has already been earmarked for the 1997/98 year.

The MRC also profited from the richer second phase of the National Strategy, and assigned university researchers \$7.9 million worth of AIDS research between 1993 and 1996, for a yearly average of \$1.96 million, up 14 per cent from the previous 1.7 million annually. It is true, however, that the MRC's support for university research has been steadily declining from a peak of \$2.5 million in 1993 to a low of \$1.2 million in 1996.

So what will happen now to funding for AIDS research in Canada? No definite answer to rhis question is currently available, nor will there be until the federal budget of spring 1998 is brought down. It seems likely the increased funding level maintained between 1993 and 1998 will disappear along with the organizational structure that gave cohesion to the strategy. Some AIDS research will no doubt continue but at a much reduced level.

The lack of federal leadership and the uncertainty may precipitate the decline even before the 1998 budget. For although the strategy does not officially end until 1998, all funding allocated (over the whole 5 years) for AIDS research has already been spent, and thus no new proposals for research projects are currently being considered.

There are, of course, many AIDS research projects still in process, and many that will receive funds right up to the 1998 sunset date, but these projects may have been approved as many as six years ago. AIDS researchers with innovative or simply necessary new research projects must already look for funding elsewhere than the federal government.

This current (relative) stagnation of research and uncertainty about future funding is already having negative effects on Canada's AIDS reseatch community.

Dr. Martin Schecter and Mark Wainberg, two prominent AIDS researchers, held a press conference in June of this year at which rhey taised concerns that without a secure guarantee of funding for AIDS research, drug companies may decide against testing new drugs in Canada. They also foresee that many Canadian scientists may be drawn to other countries in search of better funding opportunities.

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The Domino Effect — What Cuts

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Such a "brain-drain" is a well-known phenomenon in other research fields in Ganada, and it would be a great shame if it were to afflict an area in which this countribuse arned an international reputation as an important (if cash-starved) contributor to the fight against AIDS.

Liberals Yet to Prove Commitment to Green Plan

By Keith Haysom

ISTORICALLY CANADIAN UNIVERSIties have been pioneers in environmental research, and they welcomed the decision of the Mulroney government to develop in a large scale the Green Plan as announced in December 1990.

The government of the day was reacting to the high level of public concern about the environment. The plan was intended to rank with the orher major Tory policy initiatives as its initial allocation of \$3 billion indicated. Bur it was not long before the government began to retreat, scaling down the plan in the budgets of 1992 and 1993.

Nevertheless, under the leadership of Jean Charest, the Department of the Environment launched a series of initiatives. Some of these involved funding for university environmental science research. For example:

The Environmental Innovation Program (EIP), launched in 1992 to promote innovation outside rhe government. Since 1992 EIP has awarded 82 contracts, 19 of them to post-secondary institutions.

The Environmental Technology Commercialization Program designed "to accelerate the transfer, development, demonstration and commercialization of environmental technologies through co-operative arrangements with universities, research institutions and the private sector."

 The Global Change Program, which was already in existence, produced extra money for university research in both the natural and human sciences.

 The Eco-Research Program, created in 1991 and administered by SSHRCC, with a budget of \$20 million over five years, involved the creation of a set of university chairs with the intention that the chairs should have a full slate of scholarships and strategic grants at their disposal.

 Research Program on Economic Instruments, introduced in 1993 and geared to university research, with a budget of \$1.2 million over four years.

Tory interest in the environment peaked in 1992 with the International Earth Conference in Rio de Janeiro, and fell away tapidly thereafter as the economy became the major concern. There had also been considerable resistance, according to Professor Glen Toner of Carleton University, from within the bureaucracy. Both the Departments of Finance and of Industry were opposed to the Green Plan, and, as the cabinet lost interest, the bureaucratic resistance became more effective.

The Liberals in Opposition — As Official Opposition, the Liberals repeatedly criticized

the government for its lack of consistent commitment to environmental protection. The Liberals condemned the Green Plan, even in its original inception, as inadequate and toothless.

On Mar. 30, 1990, Sheila Copps moved that the Commons condemn "the government for its lack of a sincere commitment to the environment and for its vacuous discussion paper which completely fails to offer the concrete action that all Canadians would like to see implemented and, therefore, [we] call on the government to end the rheroric and to introduce a truly substantial environmental action plan."

Paul Martin, the Liberal's critic on the environment, said "environmental protection is a moral value" and that it is "virtually impossible to have a strong economy unless one takes into account the needs of the ecystem." He once went so far as to say "we [the Liberal Party] are the only party willing to defend green concepts in the world."

In addition, the Liberals repeatedly urged the government to spend more on environmental research and development. On Mar. 16, 1990, John Manley, commenting on cuts to NSERC's funding of university research, asked: "Why are we not opening our doors to scientists from all over the world, relling them that if they want to make a contribution in environmental technologies, Canada is the place to do it, that Canada will fund and welcome them?"

The Liberals in Power — The Liberal landslide in 1993 therefore offered new hopes of a revitalization of the Green Plan and environmental protection. Indeed, the Liberal Red Book dedicated a chapter to the subject of sustainable development, in which it is started that "sustainable development...

promises made in the Green Plan."

The Liberals have, by and large, remained consistent to their Red Book commitments, at least as far as sustainable development goes. Environment Canada's 1995/96 Strategic Outlook credits the Liberals with implementing "the vast majority" of its promises, among others the proclamation of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, renewal of the earlier Tory agreement to clean the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River of pollutants, and the launching of the Canadian Environmental Industries Strategy to "foster the growth of Canada's emerging environmental industry."

The Liberals have also followed through on the implementation of two conventions signed by Charest's Team Canada at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Conference in 1992, the Climate Change and Biodiversity Conventions. While negotiations over the Climate Change Convention continue, the government-established Biodiversity Working Group released the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy: Canada's Response to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1995.

The Liberals have also carried out their Red Book promise to establish a multi-stake-holder task force (of government, industry, academia and environmental groups) to "conduct a comprehensive baseline study of fedetal taxes, grants and subsidies, in order to identify barriers and disincentives to sound environmental practices."

As regards the university community, the Liberals initially mainrained the Global Change Program and the Environment Innovation Program. They have also recently established the Climate Research Network "to engage the energy, ideas and talents of the universities and the private sector in

date of Mar. 31, 1997

The Eco-Research Program currently funds 10 different research grants, five university research chairs and 89 research fellowships. Furthermore, while the Liberals maintained the Tory-instituted university-based Research Program on Economic Instruments, they have spent only \$700,000 on a program that was supposed to have a \$1.2 million budget, and declined to renew it beyond its 1997 sunset.

Program Review and Budget Cuts — In 1994, five per cent was cut out of the DOE's budget as part of the across-the-board budget reductions but the Green Plan funds were exempted, thanks to lobbying by Sheila Copps.

However, 1994 also saw the launch of the government-wide program review which culminated in the 1995 federal budget. The review brought significant cuts to the DOE. The 1995 budget cut \$234 million (31.8 per cent) out of the DOE's budget over three years. It intends to offset these cuts by increased use of information technologies. It also decided ro refocus its activities on global and national ecosystems and to increase its emphasis on parmers.

Of specific interest to environmental science programs in the universities were the following decisions:

 funding for the DOE Statement of the Environment Report was virtually eliminated; and

 rhe research funding base of rhe department for both internal and external research was cut by 35 per cent.

It is not known where the focus of these cuts will be and, as a consequence, the effect on environmental science in the universities cannot be accurately measured.

The future is uncertain. The government has been negotiating with the provinces to off-load federal responsibilities in this area. It is impossible at the moment to know what this will mean for the future of environmental research in Canada and whether the high profile role of the universities in this area will be sustained.

The Liberals argue that environmental scientists have a friend in Paul Martin, who after all designed the Red Book and its section on the environment. It remains to be

The sudden closing of so many of Canada's premier scientific facilities will have a major negative impact on the health of Canadian science and eventually on the Canadian economy. If we add in the looming university infrastructure problem, it is clear that Canada's entire basic science enterprise is threatened. Nothing could more clearly indicate that cuts in federal research programs not only affect federal research scientists, but also, through a domino effect, curtail university research and limit the careers of graduate students — the next generation of researchers.

fits in the Liberal tradition of social investment as sound economic policy."

To this end, the Liberals commit themselves to, among other rhings, promoting "the research, development and implementation of clean and energy-efficient technologies" and state that "a Liberal government will commit 25 per cent of all new government funding for research and development to technologies that substantially reduce the harmful effects of industrial activities on the environment, or that specifically enhance the environment."

The Red Book, it is true, makes little mention of the Green Plan, but it does state that "several features of the Liberal's sustainable development program go beyond the addressing critical scientific questions relating to climate variability." The Climate Research Network currently involves more than 75 researchers and 16 universities across Canada.

On the other hand, the Liberals cancelled any new funding for the Eco-Research Program (a Green Plan initiative) in 1994. Though the program still exists and retains a significant budget (over \$10 million for 1995-96), its funds remain available only for commitments made prior to the Febtuary 1994 budger. The Environmental Innovation Program finds itself in a similar situation, with its original funding already fully committed, leaving no money available for new contracts between now and it termination

World Class Research Hurt by FWI Cuts

By Keith Haysom

THE FRESHWATER INSTITUTE IS A small-scale example of the domino effect of federal cuts. It was established in 1968, based in Winnipeg and run by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The Institute specialty is ecological research on water pollution, carried out in the "living laboratories" of the Experimental Lakes Area of Northwestern Ontario.

The Institute carried out early and ground-breaking research on the effects of acid rain on freshwater lakes. Research Director David Schindler testified on the effects at hearings in both Canada and the United States in the late 1980s, and became something of a public figure in the fight against acid rain.

The Liberal Record

to R&D Will Mean for Universities

In 1995, the American scientific journal, Science, described the Institute's Experimental Lakes Area as one of the four best ecological research sites in the world. The Institute is a small player compared to such large research organizations as the Canadian Centre for Inland Waters. However, the Institute's recent history is instructive.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans is facing severe cutbacks of \$470 million (roughly 40 per cent), and the Institute, which has already seen 10 per cent of its budget sacrificed to cuts, will have its funding reduced by a further 30 to 40 per cent over the next three years. Its staff will be cut from 59 to 22.

The Institute's high standing in the international scientific community has attracted prominent researchers from around the world to take part in research projects. The cuts will severely handicap this research work. Furthermore some of the researchers who survived the cuts have resigned in

One of these was Bob Hecky who in 1995 was awarded a medal for scientific excellence by the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography.

Another scientist, Paul Campbell, decided to take early retirement at 50. "What a waste," he said, "The government has a tremendous investment in me as an individual researcher and in my work...They're just flushing it down the toilet."

There has also been a drumbeat of unfavourable publicity about these cuts. This may explain the decision by the government to increase spending on freshwater agencies by \$I million. While Bob Hecky described the funding renewal as a "turnaround," it is still too early to know the impact on the Institute. It seems likely that it will be transferred to the Department of the Environment and will have to find space in that budgetary envelope.

What about the impact on university research? Only half of the Institute's budget comes from the federal government, the other half originating in the private and university sector. There has been significant collaboration over the years between the FWI and scientific researchers in the

The FWI has been a steady employer of graduate students over the years, and currently has more than 15 graduate students on staff. The FWI once had a graduate student committee that was quite active in pairing students with reseatchers and procuring funding for them, but this was phased out in 1994/95. Since then researchers have been on their own to find funding to hire students a daunting task.

As a result, the majority of those graduate students curtently employed by the FWI are now in their final year at the Institute, prevented from staying longer by the sunset clauses in their various funding sources - sources which are unlikely to be

Nothing could more clearly indicate that cuts in federal research programs not only affect federal research scientists, but also, through a domino effect, curtail university research and limit the careers of graduate students - the next generation of researchers.



AECL - An Institution Under Attack

By Paul Vincett

HE RECENT FEDERAL BUDGET CUTS to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) removed funding for essentially all the basic science facilities at AECL's Chalk River Laboratories and for fusion research, notably at the Centre canadien de fusion magnétique

Earlier cuts to NSERC appear likely to force the closure of the Saskatchewan Accelerator Laboratory. As well all AECL basic nuclear physics, accelerator physics, environmental science, condensed matter science and neutron scattering science facilities are scheduled for closure.

The sudden closing of so many of Canada's premier scientific facilities will have a major negative impact on the health of Canadian science and eventually on the Canadian economy. If we add in the looming university infrastructure problem, it is clear that Canada's entire basic science enterprise is threatened. More than 250 letters from eminent sciennists around the world poured in to the government in late 1995, when the possibility of these closures became known.

Materials Research with Neutron Beams The program on condensed matter science that has been funded by AECL is centred on \$20 million of experimental facilities attached to the face of the NRU reactor at

Chalk River Laboratories. Its annual cost is less than IO per cent of the value of the equipment. The program exists because of the pioneering development of the neutron scattering technique by 1994 Nobel Laureate Bert Brockhouse at Chalk River Laboratories. The program is closely linked to AECL's CANDU program since it shares the same research reactor.

The neutron scattering program at Chalk River has received excellent reviews from international committees of experts. The programs must be of a critical size to retain the neutron technology for Canada. Canadians need access to the neutron scattering facilities at the NRU reactor in order to develop high-tech materials for industries tocreate jobs now and in the future

Nuclear Science - The TASCC Facility -The Tandem Accelerator Superconducting Cyclotron (TASCC) facility at Chalk River is Canada's newest, most versatile high-energy accelerator complex. It is the only facility in the country that produces beams of "heavy ions" — charged atoms of virtually any element - and it is one of the best in the world. It represents \$65 to \$75 million in capital investment.

It is now operating at the peak of competitiveness to serve a strong resident research team, more than 100 visiting scientists each year and many graduate students from Canada and abroad. Staff, research associates and students from Laval, Laurentian, Manitoba, McGill, McMaster, Montréal, Queen's, Ottawa, Toronto, UBC, Calgary and Waterloo have used the TASCC facilities re-

cently (according to a report from TASCC). Numerous university graduates have received graduate degrees for TASCC-based research.

The basic research programs span nuclear, atomic, materials and environmental science, are internationally peer reviewed, and widely regarded as world leading. There are well established applied programs, particularly for the nuclear and aerospace industries, and a rapidly growing base of paying customers. TASCC is a successful government/university/industry partnership already in place. Its continued operation will require approximately \$5.5 million per year in addition to the projected \$1 million from commercial revenue.

Centre canadien de fusion magnétique — The Centre canadien de fusion magnétique (CCFM) operates the Tokomak de Varennes fusion research facility as Canada's contribution to the international development of this promising and environmentally benign future energy source.

The CCFM is an excellent example of a long term partnership with universities and governments and with a good participation of the private sector, for the expeditious development of shorter term spin-offs in addition to its core mandate to develop a vitally important future energy technology. CCFM has demonstrated a high ratio of scientific results per federal dollar spent and enjoys an excellent international scientific reputation built up over many years.

Although the ultimate aim of fusion is clearly in the long term, CCFM has already delivered very significant short term benefits to Canadian industry, and this is well documented. Other important features of CCFM are its international peer review mechanism, its strong collaborative links, and its regular exchanges with the major developed countries.

Saskatchewan Accelerator Laboratory -SAL is a world-class centre for subatomic physics research. Researchers and their students, from more than 25 institutions around the world have experiments approved for running at SAL.

In spite of uniformly excellent peer reviews from NSERC (the latest in December of 1995) cuts to NSERC itself have forced NSERC to reduce SAL's operating funding from \$2.8 million to \$2 million for the next two years and to zero after that. Shutting SAL down in 1998 will leave important physics undone and will cause significant damage to the local economy.

The peer review committee recognized that there is at least five years of excellent physics still to be done at SAL. A \$1.5 million electron scattering spectrometer has just been commissioned. The two-year shut down scenario means the investment in this spectrometer, as well as the newly upgraded accelerator, is lost. The two-year funding horizon could also destroy an opportunity to use the expertise and hardware at SAL to build a cost-effective, world-class, third-generation synchrotron source for Canada.

R&D Forum Contributors - Jon Gerrard, Secretary of State, Science, Research & Development (Letter to CAUT, September 10, 1996); Giles Ghetson, Southam News (Reprinted with permission, Ottawa Citizen, September 18, 1996); Keith Haysom, Political Science student. Dalhousie University; Paul Vincett, Past-President, Canadian Association of Physicists.

November is Science Month on the Hill!

Canada's economic future depends on internationally competitive research and development.

Will Canada preserve a viable and vibrant science, research and development sector? Will reductions in public expenditures in science and technology mortgage Canada's future?

To remain competitive Canada must:

- · invest substantially in research, basic and applied;
- produce Canadian researchers and highly skilled workers to ensure our future;
- support both public and private sector research and development in natural, medical, and social sciences, and humanities;
- ensure that Canada has the Infrastructure required to compete Internationally.

These are essential elements of a sound and effective national selence policy.

The National Consortium of Scientific and Educational Societies will be on the Hill talking to politicians, officials and the media during November. Established in 1976, the Consortium comprises 21 organizations representing over 55,000 scientists and researchers in universities, government laboratories and the private sector.

The National Consortium

of Scientific and Educational Societies

Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences
Canadian Association for Neuroscience
Canadian Association for Graduate Studies
Canadian Association of Physicists
Canadian Association of Physicists
Canadian Association of University Research Administrators
Canadian Association of University Teachers
Canadian Everage for International Education
Canadian Council of University Biology Chairs
Canadian Federation of Biological Societies
Canadian Asthematical Society
Canadian Organization of Medical Physicists
Canadian Psychologicial Association
Canadian Society for Brain & Cognitive Science
Canadian Society for Brain & Cognitive Science
Canadian Society for the Study of Higher Education
The Chemical Institute of Canada
Coalition for Biomedical & Health Research
Council of Canadian University Chemistry Chairs
Professional Institute of the Public Service
Statistical Society of Canada

"Research is power in the 21st century."

Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada

Masao Ito, President, Science Council of Japan

Novembre de la science sur la Colline!

L'avenir économique du Canada est lié à la recherche et au développement en position concurrentielle à l'échelle internationale.

Le Canada préservera-t-il le secteur de la recherche et du développement scientifique, sans qu'il ne soit tourdement hypothéqué par des réductions des dépenses publiques?

Pour demeurer concurrentiel, le Canada doit:

- investir considérablement en recherche, tant fondamentale qu'appliquée;
- former des chercheurs et une main d'oeuvre hautement spécialisée qui assureront notre avenir,
- appuyer vigoureusement les secteurs public et privé de la recherche et du développement, actifs dans les sciences naturetles, les sciences médicales, les sciences sociales et humaines;
- maintenir une infrastructure scientifique saine pour demeurer concurrentiel à l'échelle internationale.

Ces éléments sont essentiels pour avoir une politique scientifique nationale saine et efficace.

Le Consortium National des sociétés scientifiques et pédagoglques sera sur la colline parlementaire en novembre pour y rencontrer les députés, les hauts fonctionnaires et la presse. Fondé en 1976, le Consortium national représente 21 organisations qui comptent quelque 55 000 scientifiques dans les universités, les laboratoires gouvernementaux et le secteur privé.

Le Consortium National

des sociétés scientifiques et pédagogiques

Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences
Association canadienne des physiciens
Association canadienne des physiciens
Association canadienne des administrateurs de recherche universitaire
Association canadienne des professeurs et professeurs d'université
Association canadienne des sciences neurologiques
Association canadienne des sciences neurologiques
Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale
Canadian Organization of Medical Physicists
Coalition pour la recherche biomédicale et en santé
Conseil canadien des directeurs de départements de chimie
Fédération canadienne des société de biologie
Conseil canadien des directeurs de départements de chimie
Fédération canadienne des société de biologie
L'Institut canadien de chimie
Institut professionnel de la fonction publique du Canada
Société canadienne de psychologie
Société canadienne pour l'étude avancée de l'éducation
Statistical Sociéty of Canada
Canadian Sociéty for Brain & Cognitive Science
Fédération canadienne des sciences humaines et sociales

The Liberal Record

Changes to CSLP Could Cost Students Dearly

By Keith Haysom

HE CANADA STUDENT LOANS PROgram (CSLP) first became a teality in 1964. The basic plan was instituted as follows: the federal government guaranteed loans that had been authorized by the provinces (or territories) and made by the chartered banks or other lending bodies. Initially, the federal government paid the interest on a student's loan for the duration of his/her studies and for six months afterwards, providing extra relief for unemployed graduates. Quebec opted out and has its own student aid plan. Between 1984 and 1993 the Conservatives froze the monthly payments to students, seriously cutting into the value of the loan system.

Following the 1993 federal election, the new Liberal administration under Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy created a much mote open atmosphere in its higher education division than had been the case under the Conservatives.

The new minister proposed major changes in the CSLP. However, leaked documents from Treasury Board suggested this was not an exercise that would benefit students but was simply designed to transfer \$2 billion of federal debt to them. That proposal collapsed and was replaced by more modest proposals.

CAUT has always supported the CSLP and its successor as one of the more successful social programs of the government, and questioned the need for changes other than fine-tuning.

On Aug. 1, 1995, Axworthy formally announced changes to the program of which the central feature lay in the risk-sharing agreements it established between the federal government and Canadian financial institutions.

Nine financial institutions signed fiveyear lending agreements with the government that placed the tisk on defaulted loans with the participating lenders.

Under the new arrangement, the government's 100 per cent loan guatantee was dropped in favour of a tisk premium — an annual government payment to the lending institutions of five per cent of the total face value of their respective student loans.

Other reforms were introduced such as Special Opportunity Grants (SOGs) for female doctoral students entering disciplines in which women have been traditionally underrepresented, as well as loan forgiveness provisions for students facing financial hardship and expanded interest relief for low-income earners, the unemployed and the temporarily disabled.

Information on the above changes is now available on the Internet at http://hrdc-dthe.gc.ca and clicking on Human Resources Investment.

The Liberals also made eligibility requirements more stringent, requiring that full-time students successfully complete at least 60 per cent of their course load in order to be eligible for further assistance. They also promised to amend the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act in order to disallow students from declaring personal bankruptcy, arguing that students often declare bankruptcy to refieve rhemselves of unmanageable CSLP debt, at a cost to the government of \$63.1 million a year since 1992.

The federal government has, since 1964, lost \$1 billion to bad student loans, what



Axworthy has called "an unacceptably high level of default."

Axworthy said last August he hoped that by giving lenders the incentive to more activey pursue indebted students, the level of default could be brought down to a more acceptable level, saving the federal government
\$15 million in the first year of the new program, and maybe as much as \$50 million in
following years.

The Liberals have followed through on this promise to amend the bankruptey act. Bill C-5, currently under consideration by a Commons Committee, will disallow students from discharging their CSLP debts on the grounds of personal bankruptcy for two years following graduation.

The proposed amendment does allow for the use of bankruptey to discharge CSLP debts in the event that the student in question has both "acted in good faith in connection with...[his or her] liabilities under the loans" and "has and will continue to experience financial difficulty to such an extent that the bankrupt [student] will be unable to pay the liabilities under the loan."

The Canadian Federation of Students is concerned that Bill C-5 might become an unnecessary punishment for students facing financial hardship. While CSLP-indebted students are currently able to put re-payment of their loans off until six months after graduation and can apply for up to 18 months of interest relief subsequent to that, the initial discussion between the federal government and lending institutions involved a proposal to transfer the administration of interest relief to the lending institutions themselves.

This proposal was accepted in general

principle, though Human Resources Development insists no agreement-in-principle resulting from the initial discussions can be considered binding. The CFS, however, has "grave concerns as to the ptobability of a for-profit institution extending interest relief to a graduate in need."

The Canadian Alliance of Student Associations (CASA), on the other hand, views the transfer of interest-relief mechanisms from HRD to the private sector as unlikely to occur within the foreseeable future, and therefore "does not have a problem with this legislation [Bill C-5] being put in place."

It is, however, not clear why recent graduates should be the only Canadians forbidden access to the bankruptcy act, and not also small businesses and others who borrow from the federal government.

Contentious Issues & the Consultation Process — In fact, CASA has been, on the whole, pleased with the Liberal government's handling of student aid issues, and "does not have any fundamental problems with the Canada Student Loan Program," though they also point out the program could "be improved in several areas."

Organizations like CAUT have expressed their concerns through the National Advisory Group on Student Financial Assistance (NAGSFA), a body originally created in 1987 but revived from an indefinite hiatus for consultation in regards to the changes to the CSLP.

NAGSFA includes organizations such as CAUT, CASA, CFS, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), the National Educational Association of Disabled Students (NEADS), the

Canadian Graduate Council (CGC), and the Canadian Bankers Association (CBA) among others.

The Liberals have maintained the group beyond the implementation of last August's reforms to CSLP in order, to encourage dialogue both among NAGSFA's membership and between them and the government. NAGSFA met last November in order to discuss some unresolved and contentious elements of the current system.

One such unresolved issue is that of loan limits indexing. The departmental proposal is that the weekly loan limit be adjusted by a multiplier equal to the national consumer price index minus three per cent.

Both CAUT and the national student federations find this unacceptable for two reasons. It could restore the Toty freeze or even cause a decrease in the payments. More importantly at the moment, the formula does not take into account that student costs are rapidly accelerating.

CAUT and CFS support a proposal developed by NAGSFA that would index loan cellings to a Student Cost of Living Index, which would "incorpotate the Turtion Index, calculated by Statistics Canada, as well as the increase in books, supplies and transportation." The CFS believes that such an index would "provide a more accurate measure of the average yearly increases in the cost of attending a post-secondary institution."

While HRD has accepted the NAGSFA proposal in principle, it has yet to adopt it as the unit by which to index student loans. This has been a cause for frustration for the student unions, who believe that while the Student Cost of Living Index would be a step in the right direction, even it would fail to address the more fundamental problem of tising tuition fees.

Like another amendment to the Canada Student Financial Assistance Act being made this year that will see the elimination of the previous 10-year limit on Canada Student Ioan tepayments, higher Ioan ceilings ease short-term financial pressures while compounding longer-term difficulties. Thus reforms intended to offset rising tuition fees and limited post-graduate employment opportunities only prove their inadequacy in trying to neutralize more fundamental structural problems.

The CFS believes the only true solution to these problems would be the establishment of "a national system of grants for students as well as the eventual elimination of all tuition and ancillary fees." CASA proposes a less radical "grant system for students with high debt loads and/or with difficulty paying back their loans."

Student Aid Outside the CSLP System — Two trends in Quebec may have reverberations elsewhere. Unlike many other provincial student aid programs, the Quebec student aid program still offers its students access to grant funding

However, though the recent changes have maintained a condition whereby students are eligible for aid for up to four seunesters past the normal length of their programs, they have also restricted access to grants to those who complete their studies within the normal period or within one supplementary semester.

CSLP continues... Page 16 FF

Le bilan des libéraux

La réalité comparée aux beaux discours

«La culture est l'essence même de l'identité nationale, elle est à la base de la souveraineté et de la fierté de notre pays (…) [L]es frontières entre les pays s'estompent. Le Canada doit plus que jamais favoriser son développement culturel.»

Par Keith Kelly

ALORS QUE NOUS NOUS PRÉPARERONS À des élections fédérales au cours des douze prochains mois, il est donc à propos de passer en revue les promesses du parti Libéral par le biais de ce bilan du gouvernement.

Pour entamer cet exercice, quoi de mieux que le Livre rouge qui énonce les intentions d'un gouvernemen libéral à l'égard des antes et des industries culturelles. Voici ce que l'on peur y lire au chapitre de la culture:

«La culture est l'essence même de l'identité nationale, elle est à la base de la souveraineté et de la fierté de notte pays. À l'heure de la mondialisation des échanges et de l'explosion des technologies de l'information. les frontières entre les pays s'estompent. Le Canada doit plus que jamais favoriser son développement culturel.»

Radio-Canada, le Conseil des arts et les institutions culturelles nationales — «L'amputation des budgets de Radio-Canada, de l'Office national du film, de Téléfilm Canada et d'autres institutions montre bien que les conservateurs méconnaissent l'importance du développement culturel. (...) Enfin, nous doterons les institutions culturelles nationales comme le Conseil des arts du Canada et Radio-Canada d'un budget plurannuel stable. Nos institutions culturelles nationales pourront ainsi mieux planifier leurs activités.»

Dès son premier discours du budget, le gouvernement libéral a entrepris d'effectuer des compressions constantes et n'a eu de cesse depuis. Le fameux budget pluriannuel stable de Radio-Canada s'est envolé en fumée en moins de six mois. Toutes les institutions culturelles nationales ont subi des coupes de 10 p. 100 en moyenne par année et ont consacré beaucoup de temps et d'énergie à composer avec ces compressions en réduisant le personnel, en rationalisant les activités de fonctionnement et en restructurant des activités et des programmes. Les libéraux livrent un bilan navrant quant à leur promesse d'un budget pluriannuel stable.

En plus de réduire le soutien direct aux arts, le gouvernement a décidé de prosetite les commandites des événements culturels et sportifs par les compagnies de tabac. Cette décision aggrave le financement d'événements et d'activités dans tous les coins du pays en compromettant une aide de quelque 60 millions de dollars ainsi que le soutien promotionnel et en espèces d'activités culturelles.

Les industries culturelles — «Un gouvernement libéral favorisera la production, la commercialisation et la distribution pour encourager la diffusion des livres, films et enregistrements sonores canadiens sur le marché national.»

La première incursion du gouvernement dans le secreur du livre a été la cession malavisée de Ginn à Paramount, pour respecter la promesse verbale d'un ministre du gouvernement précédent. Le gouvernement libéral a réduit considérablement son soutien financier aux éditeurs de livres canadiens. Des maisons d'édition comme la Coach House ont aînsi frôlé la disparition. De nombreux éditeurs et libraires estiment que l'harmonisation de la TPS est une autre mesure visant à décourager les gens d'acheter des livres canadiens. Les libéraux ont toutefois décidé de protéger les éditeurs de livres en vertu de dispositions parallèles sur l'importarion prévues dans le projet de loi C-32 révisant la loi sur le droit d'auteur et actuellement devant le parlement.

Les libéraux n'ont rien fait de plus pour améliorer la commercialisation, la distribution et la diffusion de films et d'enregistrements sonotes. Il y a fott à parier que cette inaction est liée à l'exemption culturelle et à la clause nonobstant de l'ALÈNA que les Libéraux ont promis de renégocier en prenant le pouvoir. Au début de leur mandat, les libéraux ont ratifié l'ALÈNA sans que cet aspect problématique de l'accord soit tévisé.

«Nous étudierons la possibilité d'aménager des crédits d'impôt à l'investissement pour stimuler la production de ces oeuvres. Nous prendrons des mesures pour encourager la diffusion des oeuvres canadiennes à l'étranger.»

Les libéraux ont mis de l'avant un nouveau crédit d'impôt relatif à l'industrie cinématographique après que la déduction pour amortissement, à la suite de modifications, a perdu de son efficacité en tant que mesure encourageant les investissements. L'idée d'étendre ce crédit d'impôt aux éditeuts et aux producteurs d'enregistrements sonores n'a pas progressé.

La culture et la politique étrangère — Les libéraux ont également fait la promotion de la culture et des valeurs canadiennes en les considérant comme le troisième pilier de la politique étrangère canadienne. On n'a toute-fois engagé aucune ressource humaine ou financière supplémentaire pour justifier cette déclaration. Au contraire, les budgets des affaires étrangères pour la culture et l'éducation ont été réduits. Dans l'ensemble, la performance du gouvernement n'est pas impressionnante à ce chapitre.

Le traitement fiscal des artistes — «Nous étudierons des mécanismes d'étalement des revenus en faveur des artistes canadiens dans le cadre de la loi de l'impôt sur le revenu.»

Malgré de nombreuses demandes faites au ministre des Finances, au Comité permanent des finances et à d'autres hauts fonctionaires fédéraux, le dossier n'a pas beaucoup avancé. De fait, le ministère du Revenu a embauché plus de vérificateurs pour examiner les déclarations d'impôt de travailleurs indépendants canadiens. Les artistes ont donc éprouvé maintes difficultés parce qu'ils avaient affaire à des bureaucrares ne nourrissant pour eux aucune sympathie et ne con-

Voir La réalité... à la page 16 🖼

Reality versus Rhetoric of a Liberal Government

By Keith Kelly

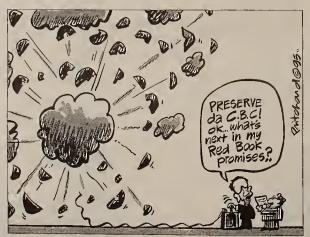
As we prepare for a federal election in the next twelve months, it is timely to review the promises of the Liberal Party of Canada with its record in government.

The best place to begin is with the Red Book which ourlined what a Liberal Government would do for the arts and cultural industries. The section dealing with this issue states:

"Culture is the very essence of national identity, the bedrock of national sovereignty and national pride. At a time when globalization and the information and communications revolution are erasing national borders, Canada needs more than ever to commit itself to cultural development."

On the CBC, the Canada Council, and the National Cultural Institutions — "Funding cuts to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canada Council, the National Film Board and other institutions illustrate the Tories failure to appreciate the importance of cultural and industrial development...a Liberal Government will be committed to stable multi-year financing for national cultural institutions such as the Canada Council and the CBC. This will allow national cultural institutions to plan effectively."

The Liberal Government embarked on a steady program of cuts with their first federal budget, to which it has since adhered without faltering. The much-touted multi-year



stable financing of the CBC disappeared in less than six months. All national cultural institutions have faced cuts on average of 10 per cent per year and have focused considerable time and energy in accommodating the cuts by down-sizing staff, reducing operations and restructuring operations and programs. The Liberal record on this promise of stable multi-year funding is pathetic.

In addition to curting direct support to the arts, the government has also moved to outlaw robacco sponsorships of cultural and athletic events. This move compounds the funding challenges of events and activities in all parts of Canada by endangeting some \$60 million of financial assistance and promotional and in-kind support of cultural activities.

On Cultural Industries — "A Liberal government will help Canadian books, films, and sound recordings to increase their share of the domestic market through the establishment of policies and legislation with respect to marketing, distribution, and exhibition."

The first foray into the area of books was the ill advised handover of Ginn to

Paramount, honouring a verbal promise given by a Minister of the previous government. The Liberal Government has made major cuts to its support of Canadian book publishers which has placed several, such as Coach House, on the verge of extinction. The harmonization of the GST is seen by many publishers and book sellers alike as a further disincentive to Canadian book buyers. The Libetals have, however, moved to protect book publishers under the parallel importation proposals within Bill C-32 (Revisions to the Copyright Acr) which is currently before Parliament.

The Liberals have also done nothing further to improve the marketing, distribution, and exhibition of film and sound recordings. There is a strong suspicion that this inaction is linked to the cultural exemption and the norwithstanding clause in NAFTA which the Liberals promised to renegotiate upon taking office. Early in their mandate the Liberals signed on to NAFTA without securing or seeking revisions to this problematic aspect of the agreement.

"We will explore the use of investment tax credits for the production of Canadian films, sound recording and books. We will also take measures to enable Canadian producers of cultural products to export their works to international markets."

The Liberals introduced a new film investment tax credit after changes to the

Reality continues,.. Page 16

The Liberal Record

Paul Martin et la solution des 40 p. 100

LES PAIEMENTS DE TRANSFERT AUX PROvinces ont constitué pendant de longues années les sommes les plus considérables versées par le fédéral au titre de l'enseignement postsecondaire.

Créé par les libéraux après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, ce programme a donné lieu à la mise sur pied du Financement des programmes établis (FPE) en 1976-1977 pour la santé et l'enseignement postsecondaire. Il ne fait pas de doute que le financement fédéral a nourri l'essor prodigieux de l'enseignement postsecondaire au Canada au cours des quarante dernières années.

Dans leur budget de 1995, les libéraux ont abandonné toute prétention à un financement de l'enseignement postsecondaire par le fèdéral. Ce budget leur a par contre donné le mandat de ctéer une enveloppe globale consolidant les paiements de transfert aux provinces et remplaçant un financement distinct pour les soins de santé, l'enseignement postesecondaire et l'assistance sociale.

Le nouveau transfert, connu au départ comme le Transfert social canadien, a ensuite été nomme le Transfert canadien en matière de santé et de programmes sociaux. L'ACP-PU a recommandé qu'il change de nom à nouveau et qu'il s'appelle le Transfert canadien en matière de santé, d'éducation et de programmes sociaux.

Paul Martin, le ministre des Finances, a annoncé l'année dernière une réduction draconienne de 3,5 milliards de dollars en espèces du Transfert pour 1996-1997. Le budget de 1996 prévoyait d'autres compressions de 2,5 milliards de dollars en espèces pour 1997-1998, suivies de réductions de près de 3700 millions de dollars en 1998-1999 et en 1999-2000.

Les crédits totaux du Transfert augmenteront légèrement après l'an 2000. Depuis l'arrivée au pouvoir des libèraux. l'ensemble des compressions se chiffrent à 7,6 milliards de dollars en espèces ou reprèsentera une baisse de 40,7 p. 100 d'ici aux années 1999 et 2000.

Certains gouvernements provinciaux refilent déjà la note au secteur de l'enseignement postsecondaire.

D'après Orientations 1996 de l'AUCC, les compressions effectuées aux subventions provinciales de fonctionnement dans les années 1990 signifient que le soutien du gouvernement, en cinq ans seulement, a diminué e 800 \$ par étudiant en dollars constants. Il ne représente guère maintenant que 70 p. 100 du revenu de fonctionnement. En 1990, il représentait presque 80 p. 100.

Par ailleurs, le revenu de fonctionnement provenant des frais de scolarité a augmenté depuis 1988.

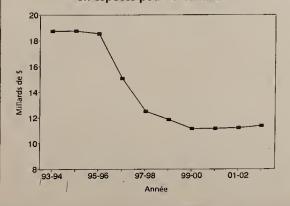
Lorsqu'elle était présidente de l'ACPPU, M^{me} Joyce Lorimer a écrit au secrétaire d'État, Jon Gerrard, au sujet de la stratégie fédérale en matière de recherche et de développement. Elle lui a fait remarquer que les paiements de transfert aux provinces avaient subi des compressions considérables, ce qui allait se traduire par une détérioration rapide des infrastructures de recherche des universités.

M. Martin a cependant répliqué aux nombreuses critiques, y compris de la part de l'ACPPU qui avait souligné que le volet en espèces disparaîtrait inévitablement au tournant du prochain siècle. Il a donc annoncé «Prenons la réduction des subventions à l'enseignement. Il y a une contradiction inhérente entre le rabâchage constant du gouvernement en faveur de la compétitivité et la promotion de politiques qui conduisent inévitablement à des coupes dans l'enseignement (...)
Les conservateurs allégueront que la réduction des paiements pour la santé et l'éducation permettent d'améliorer les finances du pays. C'est de la foutaise».

Paul Martin (LaSalle-Émard), Débats des Communes, I^{et} mars, 1991



TCSPS (OU FPE + RAPC) Transferts en espèces pour le Canada



l'imposition d'un seuil de II milliards de dollars en espèces au-dessous duquel le Transfert ne pourrait baisser.

Les problèmes du FPE et du TSCPP — L'administration du FPE manquait de transparence et d'impurabilité : qui était responsable de quoi? Le gouvernement fédéral ou les provinces? La création du TCSPP n'a pas résolu ce dilemme.

Les mesures budgétaires passées et présentes permettent tant au gouvernement fédéral qu'aux gouvernements provinciaux d'agir de maniète politiquement irresponsable. Chaque palier a invoqué la complexité et le caractère secret du FPE et, aujourd'hui, du Transfert, pour attribuer à l'autre la responsabilité des restrictions financières et du manque de stratègie politique.

De fait, l'ACPPU estime que la crise du sous-financement des universités est en partie directement attribuable à cette éternelle confrontation entre les paliers de gouvernement.

Même si les provinces devaient dèpenser les deniers publics selon leur bon vouloir, les paiements de transfert étaient réservés aux soins de santé et à l'enseignement postsecondaire. De plus, le ministère des Finances a calculé la part revenant respectivement à la santé et à l'enseignement postsecondaire.

On a toujours soutenu que les provinces avaient l'obligation morale de dépenser ces crédits au titre de la santé et de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Il n'en est plus question avec le Transfert car on ne fait plus de distinction entre les programmes. On a en plus ajouté le Règime d'assistance publique du Canada.

Lors des audiences publiques du Comité des finances en 1995, des tèmoins ont fait valoir qu'il y aurait lieu de diviser les transferts en espèces dans le cadre du Transfert rois composantes, l'une pour les soins de santé, l'une pour l'enseignement postse-condaire et l'autre pour l'assistance sociale.

Dans le rapport du comité rendu public en janvier 1996, la majorité libérale s'est prononcée contre cette solution. «Le gouvernement aurait beaucoup moins de moyens de pression pour imposer des objectifs nationaux si l'on créait trois entités de transferts monétaires en baisse, chacune axée sur un programme précis. Cela entraînerait une forte réduction des fonds dont le gouvernement ne peut se servir, par exemple, pour faire respecter les dispositions de la Loi canadienne sur la santè, comme il l'a fait rècemment en Alberta, et les conditions d'admissibilité des non-résidents à l'assistance sociale comme ce fut le cas en Colombie-Britannique.

Nous pourrions aussi demander ce qu'il en est de l'enseignemenr postsecondaire.

Les principes et les objectifs du Transfert — Voici ce que prévoyait la partie V du projet de loi C-76 en 1995 :

13.(3) Le ministre du Développement des ressources humaines invite les représentants de routes les provinces à se consulter et à travailler ensemble en vue d'élaborer, par accord mutuel, un ensemble de principes et d'objectifs communs à l'égard des autres programmes sociaux visés à l'alinéa (1)d) qui pourraient caractériser le Transfert.

Les autres programmes sociaux visès ètaient l'enseignement postsecondaire et l'assistance sociale. Sauf erreur, la «consultation et le travail commun» ont êté plutôt rares au cours de la dernière année.

Reality versus Rhetoric



From Page 14

Capital Cost Allowance rendered it ineffective as an incentive for investments. There has been no progress on extending this treatment to book publishers or sound recording production

On Culture and Foreign Policy — The Liberals also included the promotion of Canadian culture and values as the third pilat of Canadian foreign policy, however, no additional human or financial resources have been engaged to substantiate this statement. On the contrary, budgets at Foreign Affairs affecting culture and education have also been cut. Overall this results in an unimpressive performance on this issue.

On Tax Treatment of Individual Artists —
"We will also explore the provision of income-averaging mechanisms in the Income
Tax Act for Canadian artists."

Despite numerous representations to the Minister of Finance, the Standing Committee on Finance and other federal government officials, no progress has been made on this issue. In fact, the Department of Revenue has hired more auditors to examine the returns of self-employed Canadians which has resulted in a profusion of problems for artists who are dealing with bureaucrats with no knowledge or sympathy for the realities of the artistic profession or the tax provisions which have been implemented to ensure fair treatment of artists and the atts in the tax system.

On the plus side, the Liberal Government did undertake several miriatives which were not included in the Red Book. Among these were the proclamation of the Status of the Artist legislation, the implementation of the Canadian Artists and Producers Professional Relations Tribunal, Phase II of Copyright tevisions, and legislation to prohibit split run edition magazines in the Canadian marketplace.

Perhaps one of the least constructive aspects of the Liberal Government record is the passage of legislation to create the Department of Canadian Heritage. This Department is a catch all for a large number of unrelated activities such as historic sites and canals, fitness and amateur sport, parks, cultural industries, state ceremonials and protocol, the arts and heritage. It has created a department so cumbersome and massive that it challenges the ability of any single Minister by its mere unwieldiness. There were strong representations at the time that the legislation was being studied by Parliament to streamline the Department into one where the cultural focus was much sharper. Instead, the legislation passed with a few minor amendments. This mammoth Department has succeeded in marginalizing the arts and cultural industries within the Department as well as in the larger federal ernment ecology.

The Liberal government has been a disappointment for many within the arts community who had hoped that the promise of a more sensitive and active concern for the area would characterize the new government. Instead, the government has carried the actions of the previous government forward, resulting in a period of tremendous uncertainty about its commitment to the cultivation and care of Canada's artistic community.

(Keth Kelly is National Director, Canadian Conference of the Arts.)

Changes to CSLP

From Page 13

Those students who take two or more semesters to complete their programs will only have access to loans. The Education Ministry expects this innovation to save the province \$18.3 million in 1996/97. However, this approach ignores the likelihood that the higher the fees, the more students will have to work during term time, and, in many cases, will, as a consequence, find themselves forced to take fewer courses in any given year, thus prolonging their completion time.

While this cost-cutting initiative has raised little protest from student unions, a more contentious change still under consideration by the Quebec government would allow the province to cut off aid to any student studying outside the province if their program is offered within Quebec.

This change would not apply to postsecondary institutions located near the Quebec border or to those that aim at maintaining and encouraging the preservation of francophone culture outside of Quebec.

Nor is Quebec alone in either considering or making such a reform; neither British Columbia nor Saskatchewan currently offers full funding to students from their provinces who study elsewhere in Canada, and the Ontatio government is considering applying similar restrictions.

CASA opposes all such funding restrictions and is of the opinion that "students should have the ability to choose any [postsecondary] institution in the nation based on their choice and academic merit."

The policies of Quebec, British Columbia and Saskatchewan suggest the results of further devolution of student aid by the federal government will result in 10 sealed systems designed to prevent student mobility across the country, this despite the professed interest of the Council of Ministers of Education in increased mobility.

The Ontario government is anxious to set up an income contingency repayment plan and is discussing this with the federal government. It seems likely the Ontario government would use such a plan eventually to charge the full cost of university education to the students (approximately \$12,000/year).

How many people will go to graduate school if the result is a debt of \$100,000 (undergraduate debt plus graduate debt charged at full cost) when they graduate?

The ultra Right believes the effect of charging full cost fees will dramatically increase the number of students taking "real subjects" such as science and engineering and decrease the number taking "fuzzy programs" such as humanities and social sciences.

However, the real cost of courses in the humanities is much less than the cost in engineering, science, and medicine and thus the proposals of the ultra Right will give such courses a competitive advantage. (In Thatcherite Britain the number of students enrolling in engineering decreased between 1993 and 1995 by 18 per cent and in engineering diploma courses by 33 per cent.)

Rumours have surfaced in Ottawa that right-wing Liberals expect to be able to abolish the student aid program after the next election. The idea being discussed in these circles is to lie low in the run-up to the federal election, remain silent during the election itself, and then abolish the program immediately on returning to power.

This cynical course of action is justified with the argument that Ottawa should not deal with individual Canadians other than to collect their taxes, but more importantly that the strategy would make it difficult for the students to organize effective political

(Keith Haysom is a political science student at Dalbousse University.)

La réalité comparée aux beaux discours

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naissant rien à la réalité de la profession artistique ou aux dispositions fiscales mises en oeuvre pour assurer aux artistes et aux arts un traitement fiscal juste.

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement libéral a réalisé plusieurs initiatives absentes du livre rouge. Il y a ainsi eu la promulgation de la Loi sur le statut des ariistes, la création du Tribunal canadien des relations professionnelles artistes-producteurs, le dépôt de la partie Il de la loi sur le droit d'auteur, une loi interdisant les revues à tirage équifractionné sur le marché canadien.

L'adoption de la loi créant le ministère du Patrimoine est peut-être l'aspect le moins constructif du bilan du gouvernement libéral. Ce ministère est un fourre-tout pour un grand nombre d'activités n'ayant aucun rapport entre elles, comme les sites historiques et les canaux, la condition physique et le sport amateur, les pares, les industries culturelles, le cérémonial d'État et le protoculturelles, le cérémonial d'État et le proto-

cole, les arts et le patrimoine. Le gouvernement a créé un ministère si lourd et si imposant qu'il met à l'épreuve l'aptitude d'un ministre à le gérer adroitement. À l'époque, on a laissé entendre que le parlement étudiait la loi pour faite un ministère mettant davantage l'accent sur l'aspect culturel. La loi a plutôt été adoptée avec peu de modifications. Ce mégaministère a réussi à marginaliser les arts et les industries culturelles à l'intérieur même de ses murs et au sein de l'appareil gouvernemental.

Le gouvernement libétal a déçu beaucoup de membres du milieu artistique qui espérait que la promesse d'une attention plus sensible et plus active dans ce secteur serait l'apanage du nouveau gouvernement. Ce dernier s'est plutôt contenté de poursuivre le travail de son ptédécesseur, suscitant du coup énormément d'incertitude sur ses engagements envers la collectivité artistique du Canada

(Keith Kelly est directeur national de la Conférence canadienne des arts.)

Paul Martin & the 40 Percent Solution

The huge cut in the transfer payments to the provinces "will translate into accelerated degradation of the research infrastructure of universities."

FOR MANY YEARS BY FAR THE LARGEST amount of federal money for post-secondary education has come through federal transfers to the provinces.

This system was created after World Wat II by the Liberals and culminated in the creation of Established Programs Financing (EPF) in 1976-77 for health and post-secondary education. There can be no doubt that federal financial support fuelled the massive increase in post-secondary education in Canada over the past 40 years.

In the 1995 budget the Liberals abandoned any pretence of federal financing of post-secondary education. This budget mandated the creation of a single consolidated block transfer to the provinces in lieu of the separate funding for health, post-secondary education and social assistance

This new transfer, originally referred to as the Canada Social Transfer, was later renamed the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST). CAUT advocates that it should be renamed again as the Canada Health, Education and Social Transfer or

Last year Finance Minister Paul Martin announced a dramatic cut of \$3.5 billion (cash) in the CHST for 1996/97, and in the 1996 budget added another \$2.5 billion (cash) in cuts for 1997-1998, followed by cuts of almost \$700 million in both 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

The CHST total entitlements will increase slightly after the year 2000. The total cuts since the Liberals came to power will be \$7.6 billion in cash or a decline of 40.7 per cent to the year 1999-2000.

Some provinces are already passing on these recent cuts to post-secondary educa-

"Cuts to provincial operating grants in the 1990s mean that in just five years, government support has fallen by \$800 per student in constant dollars and now accounts for barely 70 per cent of operating income. In 1990, it accounted for almost 80 per cent." (AUCC Trends 1996, pg. 17).

On the other hand the operating income from fees has increase from 1988 to the pte-

In a letter to Secretary of State Jon Gerrard, commenting on the S&T strategy, the then president of CAUT Joyce Lorimer noted the huge cut in the transfer payments to the provinces which "will translate into accelerated degradation of the research infrastructure of universities."

Mr. Martin did, however, respond to many critics including CAUT who had pointed out that the cash portion would inevitably disappear after the turn of the century. He announced there would be a floor of \$11 billion in cash below which the CHST could not fall.

Problems with EPF and the CHST - Lack of accountability and of transparency was a problem of EPF: Who was responsible for what? The federal government or the provinces? This problem has not been solved

by the creation of the CHST.

The past and current budgeting arrangement allows both the provincial and federal governments to act in a politically irresponsible manner. Each level has used the complex and arcane EPF (and now the CHST) funding arrangements to blame the financial eeze and lack of policy on the other.

Indeed, CAUT considers that a part of the responsibility for the underfunding crisis in the universities is directly attributable to this unresolved intet-governmental struggle.

Even if the provinces were to spend the money as they wished, the EPF transfers were for health and post-secondary education. Furthermore, the Finance Department calculated the share for health and post-secondary

It was always argued the provinces had a moral obligation to spend those amounts on health and post-secondary education. With the CHST, all this is over. There is no distinction made between programs. Furthetmore, the money for the Canada Assistance Plan is added to the pot.

In its hearings in 1995, the Finance Committee heard testimony that the cash transfets under the CHST should be divided into three components, one each for health, post-secondary education and social assis-

In its January 1996 report, the Liberal majority of the committee did not agree with this approach. They argued that "creating three separate diminishing cash transfers, each targeted to a specific program, would give far less leverage to the federal government to enforce national objectives. It would mean, for example, far fewer funds with which to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Canada Health Act, as was recently necessary in the case of Alberta, and to enforce the non-residency requirements for social assistance as was the case in British

We could ask "what about post-secondary education?'

Reporting on the CHST - In the sixteenth report of the Standing Committee on Finance the liberal majority "recommends that the government report annually to Parliament on the spending of this transfer." CAUT is in agreement with this proposal. Up to now Mr. Martin has refused to act on this recommendation.

Principles and Objectives of the CHST -In 1995, Bill C-76 provided:

13.(3) The Minister of Human Resources Development shall invite representatives of all the provinces to consult and work together to develop, through mutual consent, a set of shared principles and objectives for the other social programs referred to in paragraph (1)(d) that could underlie the Canada Health and Social Transfer.

The other social programs referred to were post-secondary education and social assistance. To our knowledge there has been little "consultation and working together" in the last year.

Federal Budget Targets Research & Universities

THE FEDERAL BUDGET IS WHERE THE government shows how much money it is prepared to invest in its promises. In 1996 the government continued its dramatic cuts in transfer payments to the provinces which are designed, in part, to assist post-secondary education. In total dollars this cut far exceeded any cash benefits brought by the budget. Under the old Established Programs Financing arrangements the transfet for post-secondaty education accounted for slightly more than half the federal contribution to higher education.

The budget was also a disaster for university research. It did bring some useful changes in the tax status of charitable donations and some improvement in student aid.

Gifts to universities - The 1996 federal budget proposed three changes that affect universities: a) the general annual limit on charitable donations as a percentage of net income to be raised from 20 per cent to 50 pet cent; b) the limit on gifts by individuals in the year of death and the preceding year, including bequests or legacies, to be raised from 20 per cent to 100 per cent; and c) the limit of 50 per cent of net income to be further raised by half the amount of taxable capital gains resulting from the donation of capital property that are included in calculating the donor's taxable income for the year.

Education credit and limit on transfer of credits - The budget proposed to increase the education credit by 25 per cent, from \$80 per month (for each month in which an individual is enrolled as a full-time student) to \$100 per month. Mathew Hough, the National Director of the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations (CASA), said that this means a saving of about \$17 per month for a full-time student, but only if he or she is earning about \$10,000 during the year. He called the change "pretty much window dressing, good for publicity. A nice

To allow relatives who support students to take advantage of the increased education credit and the increased value of the tuition fee credit, the budget proposed to increase the limit on the transfer of these credits by 25 per cent, from \$680 to \$850. This represents an increase from \$4,000 to \$5,000 in the tuition fee and education amounts which may be transferred.

Registered education savings plans (RESP) In light of increasing tuition costs, the budget proposed to increase the annual limit on RESP contributions to \$2,000 (from \$1,500), and the lifetime limit per beneficiary to \$42,000 (from \$31,500).

Background: CAUT Bulletin Report, April 1996.

Don't Tax Reading

The GST on Books

S EARLY AS 1989, CAUT HAS ARGUED that the application of the Goods and Services Tax on books and supplies required by students and faculty to pursue their academic activities imposes a significant additional economic burden on them and the universities. The Liberals have continued the Conservative policy of taxing reading.

The new harmonized tax in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland has brought the issue to the forefront. The taxation on books in these provinces will increase as previously only GST was charged, not PST. The Atlantic provinces Premiers

and provincial Finance Ministers are opposed to this greater taxation on teading and learning in their region.

Senator Consiglio Di Nino introduced Bill S-11 on June 20 as an Act to amend the Excise Tax Act which would remove the government's tax on books under harmonization with the provinces. CAUT concurs with the Senator that non-temoval of the GST on books "only makes a difficult situation

The Minister of Finance is opposed to lifting the GST from books because of the reduction in revenue.

Effective Spending?

S CANADA REALLY GOING TO SPEND \$20 million on our very own CIA to spy abroad? Sutely Lloyd Axworthy is cottect. What is needed is better analysis of open sources of information about those parts of the world in which we have an interest. What better way is thete of producing that information than funding the open research of Canadian university experts and researchers in international studies? Yet the federal government is busily cutting the funds for such university research by cutting the budget of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. Does the right hand in Ottawa ever

know what the left hand is doing? If Ottawa wants to spend \$20 million effectively in order to know more about the rest of the world, it should provide that \$20 million as additional funds for foreign area studies, programs on international finance and trade, international politics, the study of foreign cultures, and the like. Furthermore the tesults would be available to business, private aid providers, and the general public as well as to the mandatins in Ottawa.

Background: Globe & Mail, 2 September 1996.

CAUT's Web Site is up & running!



The web site is your source for information about the issues facing Canadian academics today. The site details CAUT events, its committees and its functions. It provides a wealth of research resources as well as links to faculty associations and some government sites.

Check out these site sections:

- Performance Indicators
- Academic Freedom and Tenure
- Benefits and Bargaining
- Status of Women
- Librarians
- Press Releases
- Policy Statements
- Lobbying Briefs and Position Statements

The site is still under construction. In the months to come CAUT will continue to add new features. Watch for these new items:

- CAUT Information Service
- Bulletin Classifieds Online
- For Members Only
- Upcoming Events

In this fast-paced society, the CAUT web site is the place to go to keep up-to-date with what's happening in the university community.

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 Secret direction of the American foreign policy; poison manufacture;
- civil wars and wars.

 S. Infiltration of American institutions; assassination plots and assignments to the Mafin (where John Rennedy made use of his father's close connection).

 4. The cause of disunity of nations (including Canada); business and technical espionage, etc.

The CIA, "The Invisible Concentration Camp" in the world, is the root of many crises and terrorism in American society. It is now the right time for the issue of the "dismaniling of the CIA" to be a "1996 Presidential Campaign Promise."

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ANATOMY & CELL BIOLOGY

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MCGIL UNIVERSITY — The Department
of Anatomy and Cell Biology of McGil
University is seeking; Molecular Cell Biology to
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extensive electron microscope and confocul
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Bergeno, Chair, Department of Anatomy and
Erregeno, Chair, Department of Anatomy and
Cell Biology, McGill University, 300 University
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Application Desdicil moreini, 304 for la coordiance with the Canadam Inmigration requirecircular and permanent residents in the first
instance.

University of Regina - Department of Visual Arts

University of Regina — Department of Visual Arts Pending budgetary approval, applications are invited for a tenure-track appointment in the areas of painting and drawing at the rank of Assistant Professor to commence January 1, 1997. The successful applicant will teach painting and drawing and related courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Applicants should possess an M.F.A. degree, teaching experience at the university level, an active exhibiton record and a substantal knowledge of contemporary discourse and critical issues. Please submit a letter of application together with a curriculum vitee, a copy of all university transcripts, 20 slides of current work, a slide list, statement of teaching philosophy and the names and addresses of three referrees to: Dr. Michael Rushton, Dean, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Regina, as Regina, Saskatchewan Sis OAZ. The Search Committee will begin its deliberations on October 31, 1996. The University of Regina is committed to employment cupity and welcomes applications from all qualified candidates. Canadian Aborigand people, persons with disabilities, members of visible minorities and women are institled to identify themselves as members of visible minorities and women are institled to identify themselves as with construction of their ediplications. In accordance with Canadian immigration regulations this advertisement is directed to Canadian clittens and permanent restlicats.



Deportment of Economics University of Toronto **Assistant Professors Tenure Stream Appointments**

While appointments may be made in any field, field preferences include Empirical Industrial Organization, International Economics, and Empirical Macroeconomics.

PhD Degree or equivalent with solid training in economic theory and applied econometrics, as well as in the field of specialization.

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Interested candidates should write by December 1, 1996, providing a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to:

Professor M. Denny, Chair Recruiting Committee Department of Economics 150 St. George Street University of Toronto Toronto, Ontario MSS 3G7 Canada

In accordance with the Employment Equity Policy, the University of Toronto encourages applications from qualified women or men, members of visible minorities, aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.



FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for tenure-track faculty positions in the areas of Human Resource Management, Business Policy, Accounting, Marketing, Small Business/Entrepreneurship and Management Information Systems at the level of Assistant Professor commencing August 1997. Successful applicants should have a PhD/DBA, or be near Successful applicants should have a PhD/DBA, or be near completion, and a demonstrated commitment to teaching and research in a university environment. In all cases a secondary specialization in international business would be an asset. Approximately 700 students are registered in the co-operative undergraduate program at Memorial, while the MBA program has approximately 135 students. The Faculty also has institutes in the areas of Manogement Development, International Business and Entrepreneurship. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canadia. Filling of these positions is dependent upon funding. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and names of three references to Dr. R. William Blake, Dean, Faculty of Business Administration, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF A1B 335 Canadia.

Memorial University of Newfoundland is committed to employment equity.

ANTHROPOLOGY

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WINTERSTY OF TORONTO — Department of Anthropology, 3.1 file of Postern. Asistem Professor, tenure steam subject to budget. B) consideration Required PiD required with a strong teaching and research record. Demonstrated Pideo P

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGANY — Department of Stological Sciences Sir Faculty Proutines The Oppartment of Biological Sciences of Technical Sciences of Technical

tiont are a Ph.D. degree in an appropriate field, preferably at least two years of postdoctoral experience, a record oil productive, high quality research, and a commitment to exclude an execution at techniq alboth undergradure and griduate techniques and the control of the c

BIOTECHNOLOGY

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Research Associate. A postion on a a Research
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UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA — The Department of Botany at the University of Manitoba

ment beginning lanuary t, 1997 at the rark of Instructor II or Senior Instructor, depending on qualifications and experience. Applicants must process a Philodogene and have demonstrated course lead preferably for all least three years. The successful candidate will be expected to text houses at any underdidate will be expected to text houses at any underdidate will be expected to text houses at a process and the process and proposing recology, and general bottomy and to execute general supervision of the process and process and process and the process and process and process and the process and process

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Nominations and applications are invited for the position of Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Ottawa.

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The Faculty of Science comprises six academic departments (Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Geology, Mathematics and Statistics, and Physics) and administers the B.Sc. Biochemistry program.

The teaching staff is composed of 11S full-time professors and approximately 35 part-time lecturers. There are close to 2 000 undergraduate students and 300 graduate students. The Faculty of Science is strongly research-oriented and all its graduate programs are run jointly with Carieton University.

The appointment, effective as of July 1, 1997, is for a term of up to seven years and is renewable.

Applications must be sent by November 15, 1996 to:

Marcel Hamelin Rector and Vice-Chancellor University of Ottawa 550 Cumberland Street Ottawa, Ontarlo K1N 6N5

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CHEMISTRY

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ST. ANDREWS COLLEGE seeks candidates for a tenure-track position in Church History and Ecumenis beginning July 1, 1997. Applicants require a doctoral degree completed on near completion; teaching experience; competence for research; ability to work collegally with Taculty, staff, and students; and ability to engage in

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UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO — Department of Computer Science. The University of Waterloo unities applications for two or more tenure-track faculty positions in Computer Science. The

time faculty and 15 staff members. The Department has established a search centre, CEMPARMI (Centre for Pattern Recognition and Machine Intelligence) with a specialisation maps tern recognition and related expert-systems research, it is finished in two sites of the recognition and related expert-systems research, it is finished in two sites of the recognition and related expert-systems in NSI stablineture, viz., CIDMA (Centre International Centre International Centre

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NEW FACULTY POSITIONS IN ADVANCED WOOD PROCESSING **Department of Wood Science** The University of British Columbia

The Faculty of Forestry and Faculty of Applied Science at The University of British Columbia have established a new co-op Wood Products Processing degree program and a new national Centre for Advanced Wood Processing. UBC's new Co-op Wood Products Processing degree program will prepare people for careers in Canada's secondary wood products, furniture, lumber, panel product and engineered wood products manufacturing industries. The Centre for Advanced Wood Processing maintains an advanced wood products processing laboratory to support the education programs and delivers continuing education, extension and explicit 8.8. Dit the secondary wood products industry. Construction of the and applied R & D to the secondary wood products industry. Construction of the new \$7 million Centre has just begun.

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Dr. J. David Barrett Head, Department of Wood Science 2357 Main Mall Vancouver, B.C. CANADA V6T 1Z4 Fax: (604) 822-9104

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Departments of Computer Science and Electrical & Computer Engineering.

The University of Calgary invites applications for four academic positions at the Assistant or Associate Professor levels in the area of Software Engineering These positions support both a new Industrial Research Chair program and a new graduate program, jointly offered by the Departments of Computer Science and Electrical & Computer Engineering. Two of these positions are tenure track, and two are specific term appointments.

Candidates for the positions will have a PhD in a relevant field, an outstanding academic record, and an ability to establish a research group and supervise graduate students in the area of software engineering.

The area of expertise is software engineering in relation to industry's needs, with emphasis on software development processes, requirements engineering, and user oriented software design. The new academic staff members will interact with the local software industry and with an industrial research chair position in the Faculty of Science. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

In the ractury of Calgary is a dynamic, 30-year-old institution located in the City of Calgary, which is emerging as a centre for software development, It is located in southern Alberta in the foothfills of the Rocky Mountains. The Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering has 19 full-time academic staff and 350 graduate and undergraduate students. The Department of Computer Science has 22 full-time academic staff and 500 graduate and undergraduate students. Both departments receive significant research support from both industry and government.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada The University of Calgary is committed to Employment Equity. Applications will be accepted until November 1, 1996, or until the positions are filled.

Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, a brief statement explaining their interest in the positions, and a list of three references to

Head, Department of Computer Science

Head, Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering The University of Calgary 2500 University Drive N.W. Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

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EARTH & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE

EARTH & ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA — Department of
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FARTH & OCEAN SCIENCES

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THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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nail should send a letter of apolication, curricu-um vita, three letters of reference, and copiec of search papers to Profecos Reveryl Laphan, Recruiting Chair, Department of Economics, Queer's University, Kingston, Ontano KT, 1366, Applications must be received by Deember 1, 1996, Applicants are also encouraged to visit our Applications must be received by Dicember 1, 1995. Application is to entrousing oil or oil out Visibilities in Highlyde acon queries careful. With the in Highlyde acon queries careful. With the in Highlyde acon queries careful. With the interest of the third of the control of

ENGINEERING

UNIVERSITY OF TROMBOTO—The Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering of Electrical and Computer Engineering of Electrical and Computer Engineering Professor positions in the areas of 1. Mucro-electronic, with Cledigin experience in low power digital electronics, this Cledigin experience in Electronic and Electro

COADY · INTERNATIONAL · INSTITUTE Lecturer in Development Studies

The Coady Institute is seeking applications for a two-year teaching position in Development Studies. Working as part of a team of professionals, the successful candidate must possess competencies in conceptualizing alternative approaches to integral development; applied experience in the design and implementation of gender sensitive development programs; and be familiar with participatory educational methods required for leaf-ership training and organizational development. A PhD is preferred, however, a Masters Degree in the Social Sciences or a cleated field with potential for advanced study will be considered. Experience in people-based development work in Southern countries is also required. Candidates would be expected to spend a minimum of two matther each users on exercited resources. of two months each year on overseas assignment.

This advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada, in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements. Remuneration will be commensurate with qualifications, experience and the university's pay scale

Interested applicants should submit a letter of application, a detailed curriculum vitae and three letters of reference by November 25, 1996 to the Director, Coady International Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, P.O. Box 5000, AntigonIsh, Nova Scotia, Canada B2G 2W5; Phone: 902-867-3960; Fax: 902-867-3907; E-Mail: nmaclean@stfx.ca.



DOYEN(NE)

DE LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES

L'Université d'Ottawa sollicite des candidatures pour le poste de doyen(ne) de la Faculté des 5ciences.

personne choisie devra justifier d'un dossier universitaire et La personne choisie devia justifiet a fit dossiste universitate et professionnel de haut niveau, possèder une expérience administrative reconnue et démontrer un engagement envers l'excellence en enseignement et en recherche. Puisque l'Université d'Ottawa est une institution bilingue, les candidat(e)s devraient pouvoir communiquer efficacement dans les deux langues officielles, le français et l'anglais.

La Faculté des Sciences comprend six départements d'enseignement et de recherche (Biologie, Chimie, Informatique, Géologie, Mathématiques et Statistique, Physique); elle administre également le programme de B.Sc. en Biochimie.

Le corps professoral se compose de 115 professeurs de plein exercice et d'environ 35 professeurs à temps partiel. Il y a près de 2 000 étudiants inscrits au premier cycle et 300 aux cycles supérieurs. La Faculté des Sciences accorde une large place aux activités de recherche et tous ses programmes d'études supérieures sont offerts conjointement avec l'Université Carleton.

Le mandat, qui est renouvelable, est normalement de sept ans. L'entrée en fonction est prèvue le $1^{\rm er}$ juillet 1997.

Toute candidature doit être reçue au plus tard le 15 novembre 1996 et

Marcel Hamelin Recteur et vice-chancelier Université d'Ottawa 550, rue Cumberland Ottawa (Ontario) KIN 6N5

L'Université a une politique d'équité en matière d'emploi. Conformément aux exigences en malière d'immigralion au Canada, cette ennonce s'edresse aux citoyens canadiens et aux résidents permanents du Canada.

Faculty Position School of Applied Geography

Applications are invited for a tenure-track position at the Assistant or Associate Professor level in the School of Applied Geography from candidates with academic and applied research expertise in the area of retail/marketing geography. Applicants will hold a PhD and will have demonstrated managerial skills and interest in developing professional contacts in the private and public sectors in areas directly related to geographic applications. The successful applicant will be seconded to Ryerson's Centre for the Study of Commercial Activity in a research capacity on a half-time basis. Additional information about CSCA is available at http://www.cater.yerson.ca/~csca. Forward curriculum vitae and the names of three referees by November 15, 1996 to: Dr. Marie Truelove, Chair, School of Applied Geography, Ryerson Polytechnic University, 350 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario M58 2K3

This advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Ruerson

University, 309 Victoria Street, frontio, Childro 1819 123.

This advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Ryerson Polytechnic University has an employment equity program and encourages applications from all qualified applicants including women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples and people with disabilities. In accordance with Section 14 of the Ontario Human Rights Code, special consideration will be given to female applicants.

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President **Brock University**



Brock University is recognized nationally and internationally as an innovative, forward-looking academic and cultural centre, Located in St. Catharines, in Ontario's beautiful Niagara Region, Brock has achieved national hon-ours for its teaching and research. More than 300 faculty deliver

excellence in instruction to over 11,000 full- and part time students in six Faculties, a number of interdisciplinary programs, and eight graduate degree programs. The operating budget for 1995-96 was \$63 million.

Brock's motto, Surgitel (Push Onl), embodies the spirit for which the University has become known since its founding in 1964. It is a growing, vital, creative community. Brock has a well deserved reputation for excellent teaching, relevant research, a friendly atmosphere, and strong community ties. Its dynamic and innovative programs reflect the University's commitment to the fine and liberal arts, sciences and social sciences, and business and education, in disciplines that touch almost every aspect

of human endeavour. Brock's Centre for the Arts and Physical Education Complex serve as resources

The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the University, is a member of the Board of Trustees, and directs the operation of the University's academic and business affairs. The terms of the appointment and compensation of the President are negotiable.

The Committee on the Presidency invites nomina-The Committee on the Presidency invites nominations and applications for this position. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Brock University is committed to the principle of equity in employment. Nominations or applications, indicating the qualifications and accomplisatments on the basis of which the individual merits consideration, will be received until a selection is made and should be directed in confidence to Mrs. Carol Reid, Chair of the Committee on dence to Mrs. Carol Reld, Chair of the Committee on the Presidency, in care of the address shown below.

Janet Wright & Associates Inc. 21 Bedford Road, Suite 100 Toronto, Ontario M5R 2J9

Fax: (416) 923-8311

Janet Wright & Associates Inc.



Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science

Canada's first polytechnic university, Ryerson has a distinctive mandate to provide innovative, applied education at the baccalaureate and graduprofessional fields. Ryerson's vibrant downtown campus is the educational choice for approximately 12.000 full-time students, and houses Canada's largest Continuing Education division, with more than 45,000 registrants.

The University invites applications and nominations for the position of Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science. The Faculty offers nine undergraduate programs to approximately 3,200 students. There are six fully accredited engineering programs (Aerospace, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial and Mechanical), two applied science programs (Applied Chemistry and Biology, and Applied Computer Science), and an Architectural Science program.

Reporting to the Vice President, Academic, the Dean is responsible for the administration of all activities of the Faculty of Engineering and Applied

Science. Ryerson is seeking a dynamic Individual who combines strong leadership and administrative abilities, outstanding academic and professional qualifications, and a demonstrated commitment to excellence in teaching and applied research. The ideal candidate will have a doctorate in an Engineering or Applied Science field, and the desire to bring his or her professional creativity to the opportunities inherent in an applied, polytechnic mandate. The Oean will forge creative new directions for the Faculty, and develop partnerships with the engineering and scientific communities.

The appointment will be effective July 1, 1997 for a term of five years. Applications and nominations should include a complete curriculum vitae, and should be directed to the address shown below.

This advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. In Keeping with Ryerson's Employment Equity Program, applications are encouraged from women, visible minorities, aboriginal people, and people with disabilities.

Janet Wright & Associates Inc. 21 Bedford Road, Suite 100 Toronto, Ontario M5R 219 Fax: (416) 923-8311

Janet Wright & Associates Inc.



Registrar

Athabasca University, Canada's leading Open University, invites applications for the position of Registrar.

Reporting to the Executive Director, Student Services, the Registrar is responsible for managing the Registry in a manner that ensures the effective implementation of policies and priorities approved by Academic Council and Governing Council,

The successful candidate will be commiffed to the principle of providing excellent services to Athabasca University students Responsibilities will include managing all functions and responsibilities of the Registry (including student admissions and evaluation, registrations, student records, student fees, academic and degree regulations, convocation, student transcripts, examinations, student appeals). The Registrar will also be expected to participate on cross-functional teams

Candidates should possess a minimum of a masters degree cantidates strong possess a minimum of a master bugger combined with considerable managerial experience, preferably in a post-secondary educational environment; excellent interpersonal and communication skills; experience in organizational planning and resource allocation, and the ability to function effectively in university governance. Preference will be given to candidates who are familiar with non-traditional learning environments. Knowledge of prior learning recognition is a definite asset.

Athabasca University maintains an environment which develops and supports equitable working conditions for members of groups traditionally under represented in universities. In accordance with Canadian immigration department regulations, this advertisement is directed primarily to Canadian citizens and those holding landed immigrant status in Canada.

Applicants should forward a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of three referees to:

Linda Reimer, Office of the President, Athabasca University, Box 10,000, Athabasca, AB T9S 1A1, or e-mail IIndar@admin. athabascau.ca. Closing date for this competition is November 15, 1996.

Further intormation about the position may be obtained from Dr. Judith Hughes at (403) 675-6447, fax (403) 675-6431 or e-mail judithh@cs.athabascau.ca.

Athabasca University 📶

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MCMASTER UNIVERSITY — The Department of English of McMaster University invites applications for two (2) three-year contractivable limit

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CONCOROIA UNIVERSITY — Department of Finance. The department of Finance at Concorda University is seeking, subject to budgetary approval, qualified applicants for tenure-track and warring postores starting June 1, 1997. Apppintments will be made up to the rank of

FOREST SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — Forest Sciences Department. Escarch Associate — benderdorhonologis, Chenyser, particul (2014) position, with a monthly stally of \$3,000mm The denderdorhonologis in responsible for collecting and preparing (case, evaluating and analyzing of developing manual responsibilities include (1) completing analyzing of developing manual exponsibilities include (1) completing analyzing and reporting the results as articles for publication. Key responsibilities include (1) completing analyzing and reporting the results as articles for publication and report of the edits acts wetter redicate, and report of the edits acts wetter redicate, and report of the edits acts wetter redicated and report of the edits acts wetter redicated such reporting guidance and stantane to students involved in true-fing studies. Dualification i required: Bachelor or Master in receipt, Month and redicated supplication record. Anolytical and interpretive skills, familiarry with the most recent software developed at the acts of the properties of

GERONTOLOGY

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HISTORY & CLASSICS

ERSITY OF ALBERTA — The Department story and Classics, University of Alberta,



Simon Fraser University Dean — Faculty of Business Administration

Simon Fraser University invites applications and nominations for the position of Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration to commence September 1, 1997.

With its distinctive campuses on Burnaby Mountain and at Harbour Centre in downtown Vancouver. the University enrols some 2,000 FTE graduate students and 13,000 FTE undergraduates. The operating budget is \$162 million and the annual value of research grants and contracts is \$21 million. Simon Fraser is widely regarded as one of Canada's best and most innovative comprehensive universities, committed to excellence in teaching and research.

Within this context, the Faculty of Business Administration's complement of 52 FTE faculty offers baccalaureate and masters programs to 1,272 FTE undergraduate and 278 FTE graduate students whose areas of concentration may include Management Science, Finance, Iluman Resource Management, Management Information Systems, Accounting, Policy, Marketing, and International Business. The Faculty is involved in a wide range of distance education, continuing education, extension credit and international activities, and is committed to a similarly broad array of external partnerships and research initiatives. The Faculty's annual budget is \$6,644,000.

The successful candidate for this position will be an energetic, creative, collegial leader with an outstanding record of research and teaching accomplishments, with particular skills in developing public and private sector partnerships, and with a commitment to envisage, articulate and promote a dynamic academic plan for the Faculty. Toward this end, the University will seek to appoint a senior scholar whose academic credentials are consistent with Professional rank, international recognition and visibility among the general business community. As the executive officer of the Faculty, the Dean will report to the Vice-President, Academic and participate in the work of the University's senior budget, academic planning, and administrative committees.

Nominations and applications, including a current curriculum vitae and the names of at least three appropriate referees, should be submitted, in confidence, by November 15, 1996, to:

Dr. David Gagan, Vice-President, Academic, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 186

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and residents of Canada.

Simon Fraser University is committed to employment equity, welcomes diversity in the workplace, and encourages applications from all qualified individuals including women, members of visible minorities, aboriginal persons, and persons with disabilities.

Further information about the University can be found on the World Wide Webb at http://www.



Toronto, Canada

Faculty of Arts: Department of Economics

Applications are invited for a tenure-track position at the lecturer/assistant professor level, subject to budgetary approval. Rank and salary to be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Candidates should have a PhD degree in economics (or expected in 1997), and show potential of becoming excellent teachers and nationally/internationally recognized scholars. While outstanding candidates in any field may apply, the department is particularly interested in candidates in microeconomic theory. Duties include teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels, research, supervision, and committee service.

Applications, including CV and a recent research paper, should be sent to: Prof. Avi J. Cohen, Chair, Department of Economics, Faculty of Arts, Vari Hall, York University, North York, Ontario M3J 1P3. Applicants should arrange for three letters of reference to be sent directly to the Chair. Closing date for applications is November 15, 1996.

York University is implementing a policy of employment equity, including affirmative action for women faculty. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent

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IMMUNOLOGY

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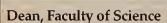
ERSITY OF MANITORA — The Section of rral Internal Medicine, Department of nal Medicine, University of Manitoba, a 19 two general internsts who are interested

interests an medical education, clinical epidemiology, medical ethics, and chinical unversigation would be interested in these positions. Candidates must have senior specially qualification of current practice and be clipble for registration with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitobas. Certification in General Internal Medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Carnida is preferred. The University of Maritobas Conscipency and Surgeons of Carnida is preferred. The University of Physicians and Surgeons of Carnida is preferred. The University offers a smoke free work environment, save for specially designated areas. This advertisement is directed to Carnidain criticis and permanent residents. Applications should be accompanied by a carnious special interests or insearch activities, if present, and the names of three selections to Dr. LE Nicolle, Elf. Sellers Professor and Head, Organization of three selections to Dr. LE Nicolle, Elf. Sellers Professor and Head, Organization of the control of the selection of three selections to Dr. LE Nicolle, Elf. Sellers Professor and Head, Organization of the selection of three selections to Dr. LE Nicolle, Elf. Sellers Professor and Head, Organization of the selection of the selection of Self-terminal of the selection of three selections to Dr. LE Nicolle, Elf. Sellers Professor and Head, Organization of the selection of the selec

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University of Alberta Edmonton



The University of Alberta invites applications and nominations for the position of Dean of the Faculty

The University of Alberta has a clear vision: to be indisputably recognized nationally and internationally, as one of Canada's finest universities. The University plays an integral role in the educational, business and cultural life of Alberta through the impact of its integrated mandate of teaching, research and community service. In excess of 45,000 courses are offered in 16 Faculties at the University of Alberta where more than 29,000 students are enrolled.

The Faculty of Science consists of 300 full-time faculty members and 200 support staff in seven Departments which offer BSc, MSc and Doctoral programs. The Departments are Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Computing Science, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Mathematical Sciences, Physics and Psychology. In addition to offering undergraduate programs to 4,700 full-time students, the academic staff members are actively involved in graduate instruction and research. Research activities generate approximately \$22 million in grant and contract support. Further information may be obtained from the World Wide Web at URL http://eta.sci.ualberta.ca.

The Dean is responsible to the Vice-President Academic) for the supervision and administration of the academic programs, budget, and all activities of the Faculty. Candidates should have proven administrative ability, well-developed leadership skills and strong academic qualifications in a field of research that enhances the activities of the Faculty.

The appointment will take effect on July 1, 1997 or as soon as possible thereafter. Written nominations or applications, accompanied in the latter case by a resume qualifications and experience, and the names of three referees, should be submitted by December 15, 1996 to:

Dr. Doug Owram Vice-President (Academic) Third Floor University Hall University of Alberta Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2J9

The University of Alberta is committed to the principle of equity in employment. As an employer we welcome diversity in the workplace and encourage applications from all qualified women and men, including Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and members of visible minorities. cholanhip. The University is an equal opportunity employer and offers a non-moduling environment. The current institution shall for an interest the current institution shall for an upplication should include a curriculum shall upplication should include a curriculum shall extraorize, a statement of sealing and research interests, and names of all least three seferies has a scholar in the field. Arrange for this national and ettern of reference to be sent to the control of the contr

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Queen's University at Kingston Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

The Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada invites applications for a Queen's University, Kingston, Canada invites applications for a tenure track position in the area of computer engineering beginning January 1, 1997, or earlier, subject to budgetary approval. The appointment will be at either the Assistant or Associate Professor level, depending upon qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. The position requires a PhD in computer engineering or a closely related field. A firm dedication to teaching and research is a must. Industrial experience would be an asset. The Department has 25 Faculty with five IEEE Fellows, 33M in annual research funding, 315 undergraduate students and 125 graduate students. More information on the Department is available at WWW site: http://titpee.queensu.ca.8000. http://http.ee.queensu.ca:8000.

This position is intended to complement current departmental activities in activities and computer and communication systems. Areas of interest include distributed computer systems, communication protocols, real-time computer systems, formal methods for distributed systems, digital VLSI design, and software engineering.

wate engineering.

Send application by October 31, 1996, including a curriculum vitae, the names of three referees, and a statement on teaching and research interests to, Chairman, Appointments Committee, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, KTI, 3N6, Professional Engineering registration or eligibility and commitment to register as a Professional Engineer is a necessary condition for appointment. Queen's University has an employment equity program, welcomes diversity in the workplace and encourages applications from all qualified candidates, including women, abortiginal peoples, persons with disabilities and racial minorities. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. zens and permanent residents.

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THE CAMARGO FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Foundation maintains a center in Cassis. France for the benefit of scholars who wish to pursue studies in the burnantites and social sciences related to French and francophone cultures. The Foundation also supports creative projects by visual artists, photographers, composers, and writers. The Foundation offers, at no cost, eleven furnished apartiments, a reference bibrary, an artist studio, a composer's studio, and a photographer's darkroom. The Camargo award is strictly a residential grant therefore, no stipens are available. The normal term of residence is one semester (early September) to mid-December or mid-Jamuary to May 31st), precise dates being announced each year. Applicants may include university and college faculty who intend to pursue special studies while on leave from their institutions: secondary school teachers benefiting from a leave of absence in order to work on some pedagogical or scholarly project: graduate students whose academic residence and general examination requirements have been met and for whom a stay in France would be beneficial in completing the dissertation; writers, photographers, visual arists, and composers with specific projects to complete. Because of the limited number of studios, only one artist, one photographer, and one composer can be accepted each semester. Applicants from all countries are welcome.

Application deadline is February 1 The Foundation maintains a center in Cassis, France for the benefit

Application deadline is February 1 for the following academic year

For informational brochure and application form write to:

The Camargo Foundation
Mr. Ricardo Bloch
West 1050 First National Bank Building
332 Minnesota Street
Saint Paul, MN 55101-1312, USA Tel: (612) 290-2237

McGill

Dean of the Faculty of Religious Studies

McGill University invites nominations and applications for the position of the Dean of the Faculty of Religious Studies. The Dean is responsible to the Vice-Principal (Academic) for the aupervision and administration of the academic programs, budgets and all activities of the Faculty of Religious Studies. The appointment will be for a renewable five-year term commencing January 1, 1997. Candidates should have appropriate acholarly and administrative experience. Facility in French, or a willingness to learn, will be an asset.

Nominations and applications, accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted in confidence to Dr. T.H. Chan, Vice-Principal (Academic), McGill University, 845 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Qc H3A 275, Canada, no later than October 31, 1998.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

McGill University is committed to equity in employment

Classifieds

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PHYSICAL & HEALTH EDUCATION

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY — The School of Physical and Health Education Queen's University at sons and septiencic. The appointment well commerce July 1, 1997 (subject to budgetary approval), The successful candidate well hold approval. The successful candidate well hold approval to the successful candidate well hold approval to the successful candidate will hold approve the successful candidate with the successful candidate will be approved an example of the successful psychology of sport, exercise and health, with a guitature emphasis in social psychology of sport and exercise. The candidate emphasis on social psychology of sport and exercise. The candidate must show evidence of strong research data the successful candidate with the successful candidate within an interdisciplant candidate must show evidence of strong research articles and contributes to the contribute of the successful candidate of the Certific Sport and Lesius Studies on the Health and Uretryle Centre in accordance with Candidan mitigation of candidan citizens and germanent residents. Candidan citizens and germanent residents conditions are successful candidates, which and underly the successful candidates, which and use of the condition of the conditions of the centre for sport and Lesius Studies on the Health and Uretryle Centre in accordance with Candidan mitigation of large successful candidates, including women, aborgonal people.



The University of New Brunswick Saint John Campus Saint John Campus

Invites applications and nominations for the position of

DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

The Saint John Campus of the University of New Brunswick has a full-time student population of over 2,000, with 800 students registered in the Faculty of Arts. The full-time faculty in Arts numbers 50.

The Faculty offers undergraduate degrees in Economics, English, French, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Potitics, Psychology, Sociology, and Statistics, and an M.A. in Psychology. The Faculty of Arts also offers an interdisciplinary minor in Criminal Justice, certificate programmes in French, and oourses in Art History, Classies, Creative Writing, Education, German, Physical Education, and Spanish.

The Dean will be expected to provide effective academic leadership and sound administration to the Faculty and to provide strong representation for the Faculty within the University and in the community at large. Candidates should have demonstrated administrative skills, an excellent record of teaching and research/ creative activity appropriate for the rank of Associate or Full Professor in the Arts discipline.

The appointment will commence on July 1, 1997 for a term of five years (renewable). In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements bits advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applications or nominations, along with a curriculum with eart of the meas and address of three references, should be sent no later than 31 October 1996 to:

Dr. Rick Miner Vice-President (Saint John) The University of New Brunswick P. O. Box 5050 Saint John, New Brunswick E2L 4L5

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Executive Director of International Affairs

The University of Alberta is seeking applications for the position of Executive Director of International Affairs. This is a term position with an anticipated initial appointment period of five years.

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The new position of Executive Director of International Affairs is a senior management position which will head three Divisions — Programs, International Contacts and International Students. Reporting to the Vice-President (Academic), the position will depend on close working relationships with Deans, Faculty, the Vice-President (Research and External Affairs) and the President. The individual in this post will have a broad strategic sense and will provide policy advice to senior levels of administration.

The successful applicant will have had considerable involvement in international affairs, contact at senior levels of international agencies, the ability to think strategically, show initiative and work within a complex collegial environment. Knowledge of Latin America and/or East Asia, including knowledge of one or more relevant languages would be desirable. The Executive Director will serve as International Liaison Officer for the University.

Applications, including the names of three referees, should be submitted by November 15, 1996 to:

Dr. Doug Owram Vice-President (Academic) Third Floor University Hall University of Alberta Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2J9

The University of Alberta is committed to the principle of equity in employment. As an employer we welcome diversity in the workplace and encourage applications from all qualified women and men, including Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and members of visible minorities.

DEAN OF EDUCATION

the Faculty of Education at the University of New Branswick, to suc-ceed the incumbent effective July 1, 1997. It is located in historic Federiction, the capital city of New Brunswick, Stuated on the beau-tiful St. John River. The appointment is for a five-year term and is sub-ject to renewal.

The Faculty offers recently approved 60-credit hour BEd (Concurrent) and BEd (Consecutive) degrees and an MEd program in a distinctly supportive and collegial environment, with 1400 graduate and undergraduate students from across Canada and 60 full-time faculty. The Faculty is a rich academic milieu with several research centres, two exently established externally funded Chairs (one supported by the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research and the other by corporate donors), and a proposed PhD program in the approval process.

Reporting to the Vice-President (Academic), the Dean is responsible for the supervision and administration of academic programmes and the Faculty budget. Candidates must possess the leadership skills needed to maintain productive relationships within the Faculty skills needed to maintain productive relationships within the Faculty and positive associations with the professional community and government agencies. Candidates will have a strong scholarly record, demonstrated ability in teaching and administration, and a commitment to facilitate institutional growth and development.

Inquiries, nominations and applications should be addressed to:

Dr. Louis P. Visentin
Vice-President (Academic)
University of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 4400
Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada
E3B 5A3
E-Mall: Visentin@UNB.CA
Fax: (506) 453-4908

by November 30, 1996. Applicants should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees.



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UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK



Department of Economics University of Toronto

Assistant Professors Tenure Stream Appointments

While appointments may be made in any field, field preferences include Applied Microeconomics.

PhO Oegree or equivalent with solid training in economic theory and applied econometrics, as well as in the field of specialization. olntments effective July 1, 1997; salaries commensurate with

Interested candidates should write by December 1, 1996, pro-viding a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to:

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people with disabilities and members of visible minorities. Letters of application, (appeller with communities, Letters of application, (appeller with communities with an office referees, should be submitted by 10 Discember, 1986, to loan M. Stevenson, Ouzetio, Johool of Physical and Health Education, Queen's University, Kengolin, Olitano, KRI 386; Felephon (61) 545-266, Fax 6 (3) 545-260.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: The Department of Physics and Astronomy invest applications for a tenure-track position at the Assetant Professor level, commencing July 1st, 1997, in the field of experimental particle physics. Exceptional candidates in other fields will

also be considered. Candidates should have a PPLO degree or equivalent, some portdoctoral experience, an outstanding seeand resent and an applitude for undergraduate and graduate backing apportant. But before an appropriate processing and processing apportant and processing apportant and apportant experience and processing apportant and apportant experience and processing apportant and processing apportant and apportant apportant apportant and apportant a

PSYCHIATRY

UNIVERSITY OF OTRAVA — Osalir, University Department of Psychiatry, Responsible for directing education programs at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and must be elgo-directing education of the programment of the

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PSYCHOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF WATERIOO — The Department of Psychology at the University of Waterloo antiquest two tenue-rest posturous or United Department of Psychology, beginning July 1, 1997. The preference is for appointments at the level of assistant professor, but applications at the associate level will be considered. Responsibilities include graduate and undergraduate teaching, as outside described program, and graduate southern of the professor of the professor of the psychology approved dortor all program in clinical psychology. Be Boulder model orientation, and eligibility for Provincial registration are required. Applicants

should submit a vita, samples of scholarly work, and arrange to have three letters of recommendation send directly to Or, Michael Ross, Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo, Witterloo, Witterloo, Crassino, Canada NZ, Salf-These appointments are subject to the availability of funds. In accordance with Canadan Immigration requirements, this advectisement is directed to Canadian rotters and permanent restriction of the control of the co

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STATISTICS & ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

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MEIGHEN/MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP IN ATLANTIC SALMON RESEARCH

The University of New Brunswick in collaboration with the Atlantic Salmon Federation has obtained funding from the Themadel Foundation and the Molson Foundation for a research professorship in Atlantic Salmon Research.

The focus of the research will be on wild Atlantic salmon. However, the interaction and impact of aquaculture salmon with wild salmon will also be part of the research will be wide ranging. The specific research program will evolve reflecting the interests and strengths of the appointee as well as advice from the Research Advisory Board to be established.

Applications are invited from researchers in the fish biology/fisheries management areas with preference for a candidate with experience in research on Atlantic Salmon.

in feeselrn on Attanto Samon.
The research postion will be a tenure track, joint appointment at the Associate Professor level with a reduced teaching load. The joint appointment will be in the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Porestry and Environmental Management with expectation of close interaction with the research programs of the Atlantic Salmon Federation. The appointment will be on the Fredericton campus of the University of New Brunswick. Preferred commencement date is January 1, 1997 or as mutually agreed.

Dr. Frank R. Wilson Dr. Frank R. Wilson Vice-President (Research and International Cooperation) University of New Brunswick Box 4400 - Room 212, Old Arts Building Fredericton, NB. E3B SA3 Fax: 508-453-3522

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The University of New Brunswick is committed to the principle of employment equity

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK



Toronto, Canada

Faculty of Arts: Department of Economics

Applications are invited for a tenure-track position at the lecturer/assistant professor level, subject to budgetary approval. Rank and salary to be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Candidates should have a PhD degree in economics (or expected in 1997), and show potential of becoming excellent teachers and nationally/internationally recognized scholars. While outstanding candidates in any field may apply, the department is particularly interested in candidates doing empirical work in applied microeconomics (e.g., environmental/natural resources, industrial organization, international trade, health). Duties include teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels, research, supervision, and committee service

Applications, including CV and a recent research paper, should be sent to: Prof. Avi J. Cohen, Chair, Department of Economics, Faculty of Arts, Vari Hall, York University, North York, Ontario M3J 1P3. Applicants should arrange for three letters of reference to be sent directly to the Chair. Closing date for applications is November 15, 1996.

York University is implementing a policy of employment equity, including affirmative action for women faculty. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent

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HEAD OF PHYSICAL THERAPY DIVISION

Applications are invited for the position of Head, Physical Therapy Division, a full-time tenure-track faculty position at the rank of Associate or full Professor, commencing July 1, 1997 or as soon thereafter as possible after as possible.

The candidate must have a PhD degree; consideration may be given to individuals with a Master's degree and a substantial record of achievement in Physical Therapy. The candidate must have extensive experience in teaching and research and proven administrative experience, and, must also be eligible for literapue in Physical Therapy in Manitoba.

The Head of the Physical Therapy Division is the academic and adminis-trative leader of the undergraduate Physical Therapy program and all faculty and Students within that program. The Head of Physical Therapy also provides a leadership role in Manitoba beyond the University.

The Physical Therapy Division has approximately 95 undergraduate stu-dents enrolled; 10 full-time, 2 part time, as well as a large pool of ses-sion faculty members. The school also houses an undergradual Occupational Therapy program, a M.Sc. in Rehabilitation program, and a rehabilitation clinical practice.

The University of Manitoba encourages applications from qualified women and men, including visible minorities, Aboriginal people, and persons with disabilities. The University offers a smoke-free environment, save for specially designated areas. This advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

Applications together with a copy of a curriculum viliae and the names and addresses of three referees should be forwarded to .Dr. Brenda Loveridge, Chair, Nead of Physical Therapy Division Search Committee, School of Medical Rehabilitation, RR303-800 Sherbrook Street Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3A 1M4, Applications should be submitted not later than November 1, 1996.

McGill McGill

Assistant Professor School of Social Work

The McGill School of Social Work invites applications for an Assistont Professor, tenure-track position in Social Work, to teach direct practice and research, especially related to health through the life cycle, disability, and cross-cultural practise.

The School has undergraduate (BSW) and graduate (MSW) program, as well as a bilingual PhD program in conjunction with Universite de Montréal. The curriculum embraces practice, administration and policy in a wide range of specialities. The multicultural, multi-racial character of the School's milieu is emphasized throughout. Located within the School is the Centre for Applied Family Studies, an endowed research centre.

Candidates abould have experience teaching, publications, and a PhD in Social Work or a Social Work degree and a doctorate in a related field. Facility in French is a definite asset.

Direct inquiries to: Dr. William Rowe, Director McGill University School of Social Work 3506 University Street Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A7

The review process will begin October 30, 1996. Appointment may be considered as early as January 1997, pending budgetary approval.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. McGill University is committed to equity in employment.



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